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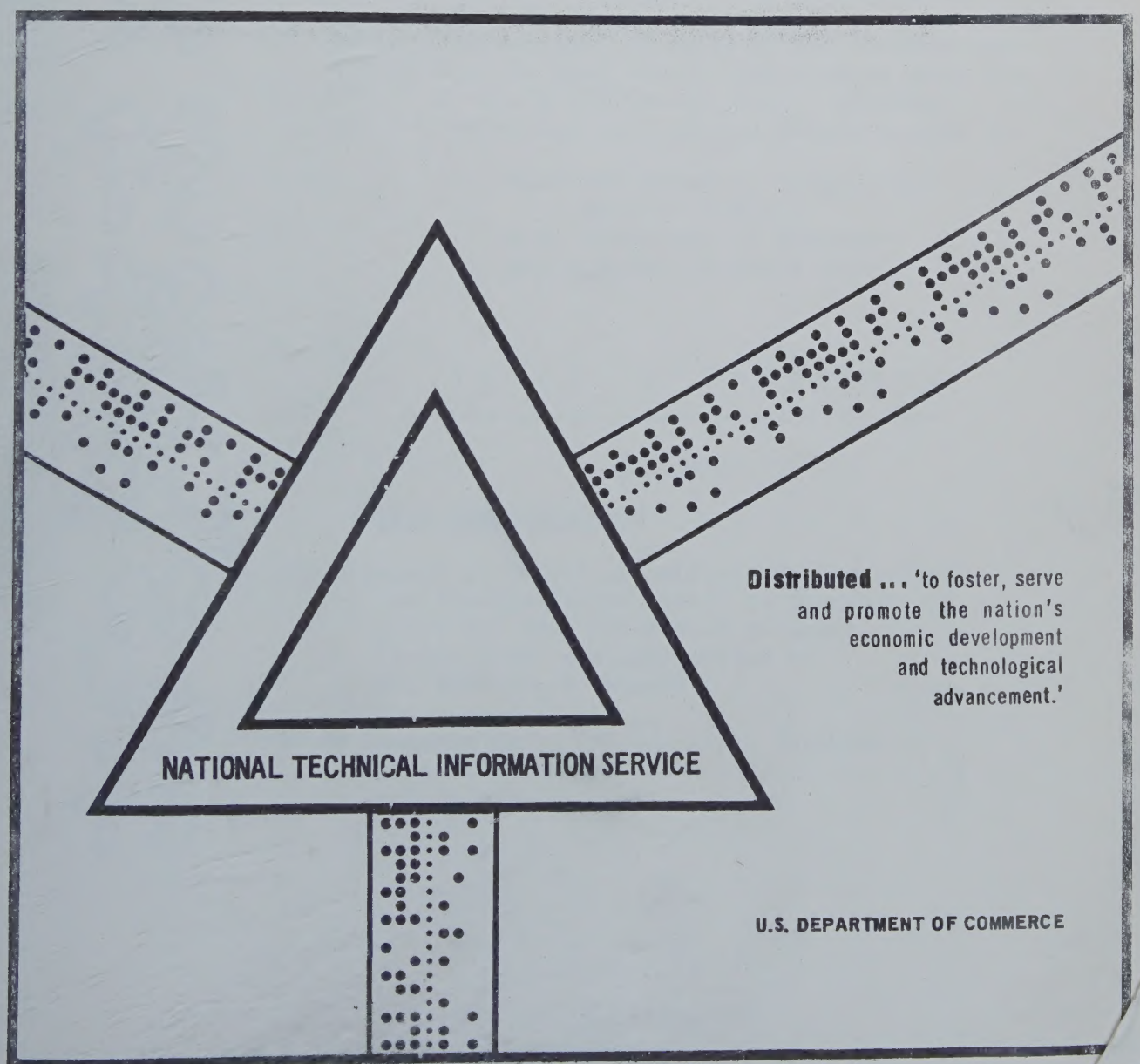
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CMP-SCMP-71-41

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4992-4995
October 12-15, 1971

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 12, 1971 No. 4992

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* NATIONAL *
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MASS INDOCTRINATION

Broad Masses of Cadres and Workers on Industrial and Communications Fronts in Shanghai Carry Out Deep-Going Mass Movement of Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Sept. 28, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai) Obeying the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai earnestly read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, carry on the revolutionary style of combining theory with reality in study, combine reading and study with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, the investigation of conditions and the summing up of experience and with the remolding of their world outlook. As a result, the development of the mass movement of the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the industrial and communications fronts is pushed forward in depth and takes on a new look.

Inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th congress" and the 1st and 2nd plenary sessions of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, a new atmosphere prevails in the study movement on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai. While seriously studying Chairman Mao's works, the broad masses of cadres generally have read partly or wholly some of the works by Marx and Lenin and some workers have also selected for reading relevant chapters and paragraphs in the works of Marx and Lenin. They study Marxism-Leninism by relating it to the basic viewpoint of Mao Tse-tung's thought and learn profoundly how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism, thereby deepening their understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought and further increasing their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the course of study, many cadres and workers tightly grasp the five links, namely, "reading, thinking, discussion, writing and application." They say: Reading is the foundation; thinking, the key; discussion, enlightenment; writing, deepening; application, the goal. Study in this way can deepen our understanding of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and produce better results.

The combining of reading and study with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism is a clear-cut characteristic of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai this year. Since the turn of this year, the broad masses of workers and cadres on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai, taking the repudiation of revisionism and the holding of rectification movements as the key link and Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, have relentlessly criticized the idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them. They have increased their ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism and increased their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To counter the idealist transcendentalism which Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him went all out to advocate, the leading cadres at all levels on the industrial and communications fronts repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant articles and relevant teachings given by Marx and Lenin. They have come to realize that correct ideas come from social practice alone, the practice of the broad masses is the most fundamental practice, and without the practice of the masses, there can be no correct knowledge. With Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism as a sharp weapon, they vigorously destroy idealist transcendentalism and the viewpoints of "practice first" and "the masses are the real heroes," seriously investigate the actual conditions and wash away idealism, making a marked improvement in their style of leadership.

Since the turn of this year, the No. 1 men of 20 of the major industrial bureaus of the industrial and communications system in Shanghai generally have gone separately to work at one or two spots. They go deep into these spots to investigate conditions, acquire first-hand information and guide the actual struggle. Shanghai Municipal Textile Industrial bureau, Shanghai Municipal Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, East China Electrical Administrative Bureau, Shanghai Municipal Second Mechanical and Electrical Bureau, and many other industrial bureaus have, through the creative work of the masses, discovered and summed up the advanced experience and advanced models in the industrial and communications system in making a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carrying out the movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry, tightly grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, carrying out various proletarian policies and launching a deep-going movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in industrial enterprises. After these models have been popularized in various trades and lines of business, the work on the surface is pushed forward quickly.

During the study movement, the broad masses of cadres and workers of the metallurgical system of Shanghai reviewed and summed up the historical experience and the current, fresh experience in the struggle between the two

classes, the two roads and the two lines on the iron and steel industry front, relentlessly criticized and repudiated the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him in going all out to advocate the theory that "production may promote revolution" and other reactionary fallacies and to use the "theory that electronic industry is the center" to oppose the policy of "taking steel industry as the key link" in a frenzied attempt to continue their sabotage of the development of the iron and steel industry.

With reference to their actual situation, many cadres and workers studied this passage in Lenin's "Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky": "The transition from capitalism to communism takes an entire historical epoch. Until this epoch is over, the exploiters inevitably cherish the hope of restoration, and this hope turns into attempts at restoration." They understood more deeply the basic line Chairman Mao suggested for our Party for the entire historical stage of socialism. The cadres and the masses used the revolutionary theory to guide their revolutionary practice and conducted deep-going struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the spheres of politics, economy and ideology. They joined as one and worked with united efforts to develop the iron and steel industry vigorously.

From January to August this year, the output of iron and steel in the whole municipality reached the highest level and the quality of products remained stable. There were a few dozen new varieties of steel products and more than 500 varieties of rolled steel of new specifications. Output of some products which the state needed urgently and which required a short production process has doubled.

Another characteristic of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai municipality this year is that reading and study are combined with the solution of the major problems in current revolution and production. After being tempered and educated in the great proletarian cultural revolution, most of the cadres of the industrial and communications system in Shanghai can consciously bring proletarian politics to the fore and put revolution in command of production. But the phenomenon of bringing their work to the fore often recurs among some cadres; a few cadres have been poisoned relatively deeply by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and are accustomed to the "expert line" and "material incentives." When these erroneous ideas are criticized, they often go to the other extreme and think that "it is dangerous to grasp production."

During the mass movement of the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they repeatedly studied Lenin's teaching, "If a class does not proceed from the political aspect to handle problems correctly, it cannot maintain its rule and subsequently cannot solve its productive task," and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul," and the series of his other teachings, with reference to the reality of their struggle. They profoundly criticized and repudiated the reactionary theory of productive forces. Many of them raised their understanding of the dialectical relationship between revolution and production to a new level.

While studying the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao on the problems of relationship between revolution and production, the cadres of Shanghai Heavy-Duty Machine Building Company made a concrete analysis of the conditions in some backward units and saw clearly that the basic reason why these units failed to increase production quickly was that they did not bring proletarian politics to the fore and had not fully roused the masses and tightly grasped class struggle. They directly relied on the broad masses of workers of these units and launched fiery attacks on the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the bourgeois ideas of various shapes and colors. Some backward factories very quickly went through a fundamental change.

The cadres and the masses on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai also combine their study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought closely with the transformation of their world outlook. After profoundly studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the leading cadres at various levels carried out the movement of repudiating revisionism and holding rectifications, sternly criticized and rectified the erroneous tendencies of being arrogant and conceited and separating oneself from the masses, and continuously raised their level of ideological revolutionization.

The Party committee of Sungchiang station under the Shanghai Railway Sub-Bureau took the struggle against arrogance and conceit and against corruption by bourgeois ideology as a major problem in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Its members developed the style of self-criticism, took the lead in going among the masses to talk about their living study and application and accepted criticism and supervision by the masses. This Party committee perseveringly enforced the system of holding a big-scale rectification quarterly and a small-scale rectification monthly, in which it took Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and actively attacked the bourgeois ideology, thereby greatly increasing its members' fighting strength and gradually building itself as a stronghold capable of leading the broad masses to fight against the class enemy.

This year, when making further efforts to improve the quality of products and to increase the varieties, the cadres and the workers of the departments dealing with light industry, textile and handicrafts in Shanghai do not carry out this work separately but take the course of doing this work as a course of establishing to proletarian world outlook of "completely" and "wholly" serving the people and consciously carry out ideological struggle. After study and active ideological struggle, the workers have raised their ideological level to a new height. The quality of products has been improved and the number of varieties increased to a new level. Since the turn of this year, the handicrafts departments alone have restored or initiated the production of more than 80 varieties of small daily necessities which the people need in their everyday life.

"Complacency is the enemy of study. To learn something seriously, we must rid ourselves of complacency." Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai are resolved to continue pushing the mass movement of the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to greater depth, to go on studying and applying at a new level and to win a still greater victory of socialist revolution and construction.

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Study Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking in a Penetrating Manner

- The broad masses of workers and cadres of Tientsin read books earnestly and insist on combining theory with practice, thereby promoting ideological revolutionization -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Sept. 27, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the broad masses of workers and cadres of Tientsin municipality, by studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in a penetrating manner, by actively making efforts in conscientious reading and integrating theory with practice, by opposing idealism and metaphysics, and by maintaining dialectical materialism and historical materialism, have promoted ideological revolutionization and increased their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the great call, "The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics," issued at the 2nd Plenum of the Party's "9th Congress," the workers, cadres and technicians of Tientsin municipality have extensively established philosophy study groups and carried out penetrating study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Party organizations at various levels in the municipality have actively strengthened leadership and grasped the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as the fundamental task for strengthening the Party's ideological construction and running socialist enterprises well to impel the further development of the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the past year, according to statistics from six industrial bureaus alone, including metallurgy, textile and chemical industries, the number of workers' philosophy study groups has increased from more than 5,000 to more than 23,000, and the number of people participating in these philosophy study groups has comprised some 70 to 80 percent of the total number of personnel in the various bureaus. Some of the cadres who studied philosophy earlier have combined the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works with the study of the works of Marx and Lenin, which enabled a new development to take place in study. A great number of new advanced collectives and activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has continued to appear. The penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has brought a new atmosphere to the industrial front in Tientsin municipality and led to the development of an excellent situation for revolution and production.

When studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, the broad masses of cadres, workers and technicians of Tientsin municipality have energetically made efforts on conscientious reading and tried as much as possible to read and understand the basic concepts of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

Some of the advanced squads and groups of the Tientsin Municipal Public Vehicle No. 3 Plant have consistently opposed desultory reading and the style of not trying to understand what is read, and maintained careful reading, deep delving, more reflections and more discussions. In other words, careful reading of the 5 philosophical works of Chairman Mao, grasping basic concepts, and in association with reality, delving deeply into books and thinking more about them, and carrying out mutual discussions, so as to gain clear understanding not only how Chairman Mao teaches, but also Chairman Mao's stand, concept and method of analyzing problems and solving problems. The workers said, in this kind of careful reading, more study would lead to deeper comprehension, clearer orientation and greater work zeal.

The workers of the Tientsin Motor Plant, on the basis of conscientiously studying the basic concepts of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, have this year read through "On Practice" and initially comprehended the fundamental thought behind this whole chapter. At present they are reading through "On Contradiction."

Many of the veteran workers and women workers of factories and enterprises are striving hard to overcome difficulties that come from a low cultural level, pressure of production and burden of household chores so as to maintain reading and study without slackening.

Yeh Shih-chung, a veteran worker of the Composite Processing Plant of the Tientsin No. 3 Construction Company, said, "Study is like climbing a mountain, there are bound to be difficulties in mountain climbing. Only by being persevering and vigorous and showing no fear of hardship can one be able to continue to advance."

Tung Hsin-chü, a veteran worker of the Tientsin State Cotton Mill No. 4, used to know only slightly more than 200 characters. In slightly more than half a year, by studying theory alongside the study of culture and by strenuously studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, she was able to learn some basic concepts and was able to write an article on revolutionary great criticism and repudiation.

Many of the veteran workers who have studied philosophy for a long time, by giving play to the new style of modesty and prudence and guarding against arrogance and complacency, are able to score new gains in the diligent study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Li Ch'ang-mao, a veteran worker of the Tientsin Woolen Textile Mill No. 2 and Wang Shu-chen, a veteran worker of the Tientsin State Cotton Mill No. 4, this year studied again and again Chairman Mao's "On Practice," applied such basic concepts as "practice comes first" and "the masses are the real heroes" and more deeply criticized idealistic transcendentalism many times to expose the counter-revolutionary essence of the reactionary philosophy of transcendentalism that was used to deceive the working people, thus educating the masses and raising their own level of understanding of theory.

The broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians of Tientsin municipality, making further vigorous efforts in combining theory with practice, have combined the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking with education on political line, with grasping revolution and stimulating production, and with investigation and study and the summing up of experience, so that the objective of study can be well defined, study can be applied in practice and instanteous results can be obtained.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification, the workers and cadres of Tientsin State Cotton Mill No. 4 combined the summing up of the positive as well as negative sides of the experience of the struggle between the two lines within the mill itself with the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works and deeply realized that the revisionist line which was "Left" in form but right in essence pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers was ideologically based on idealistic transcendentalism. The application of the concept of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to observe and analyze problems can differentiate between right and wrong and make certain the orientation. Because of that, they have more diligently studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works, constantly raised the awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and developed the excellent situation in the whole mill.

Bringing with them the problem of how to better place revolution in command of production, the workers and cadres of various factories and enterprises further studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," applied materialistic dialectics, cleared up the relationships of dialectical unity between people and things, between spirit and matter, and between politics and enterprises, criticize the reactionary theory of productive forces, the idealism and metaphysical mentality that severed politics from production, and overcame the two erroneous tendencies of grasping production for the sake of production and not daring to grasp production, which enabled the situation in revolution and production to become better and better.

The cadres and workers of many factories and enterprises, by using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to remold world outlook, have improved their ability to know and transform the world and enabled spiritual force to be transformed into a powerful material force. The workers of Tientsin Steel Refinery No. 1, by applying Chairman Mao's concept of "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge," have criticized idealism and the metaphysical mentality, and by means of repeated experiments and summing up, smashed the former foreign rule that fixed open hearth furnace could not use pig iron with more than .01 percent of phosphorus content for the making of steel, and used low quality iron for the casting of fine quality steel and low alloy steel, making contributions to the state.

In the continuously deepening development of the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the municipality are grasping the study of the leading bodies and laying emphasis on proper study and application by the principal leading members. Leading members at various

levels are conscientiously studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the works of Chairman Mao, opposing arrogance and doing away with complacency, combating self and repudiating revisionism, and in great numbers are changing their leadership style, going deep into reality, forming ties with the masses, carrying out investigation and study, and discovering and solving in time new problems that have appeared in the study movement.

In order to help the workers study philosophy well, the Party committees and revolutionary committees at the various levels have actively grasped the building of a hard core rank successfully. They have selected from various factories and enterprises a number of workers who are better at study as well as with practical experience to take the part of tutors in the study of philosophy, and also by means of conducting study classes to improve the study and tutoral level of the tutors. At present, there are at least one to three tutors in every group, squad, workshop of many factories and enterprises. These tutors are using their own personal understanding and experience to tutor the study of the masses and are greatly welcomed by the workers.

Last year, the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee also summed up and popularized the experience of veteran workers Li Ch'ang-mao, Wang Shu-chen and Yeh Shih-chung in living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's philosophical thinking, and in grasping typical examples well to stimulate the study of the broad masses of cadres and workers and give impetus to the flourishing development of the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Deepening Mass Criticism by Peking Workers--A Spur to the Booming Growth of Revolution and Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Sept. 28, 1971)

(NCNA Dispatch, Sept. 27) Guided by the line for unity and victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the working class in the Capital, holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, are penetratingly conducting education in ideology and political line. Consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution was thus enhanced. A boost was given to the booming growth of revolution and production.

Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts of the Capital, acting in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "An important task for us on the ideological front is to unfold criticism against revisionism," have conscientiously studied the Party's basic line for the whole period of socialist society put forward by Chairman Mao and whipped up an upsurge in the penetrating criticism of revisionism. Everyone came to understand that the protracted nature of class struggle and line struggle dictates a long drawn-out revolutionary mass criticism.

To criticize revisionism in a penetrating and sustained manner is a struggle in defense of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and a major act in strengthening the buildup of our Party and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. The deeper revolutionary mass criticism runs the higher the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The workers, cadres and technicians criticize the right-leaning idea of "getting near to it after a good many years of mass criticism and taking a breather." They carry on revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating and sustained manner. After the convening of the 4th CCP Congress of Peking Municipality in particular, under the leadership of the Peking Municipal Party Committee, the broad masses of workers and cadres have conscientiously studied books by Marx and Lenin and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works. They vigorously criticize idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. From workshops to shifts and groups, mass criticism meetings, mass criticism special bulletins, big-character posters, small comments, blackboard newspapers, wired broadcasts and various other media come in handy. Everyone is making himself heard by word of mouth or in writing. Revolutionary mass criticism is developing continuously in depth and breadth.

In unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of cadres of various industrial and mining enterprises in the Capital conscientiously apply themselves to reading and studying and arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in an effort to raise the level of mass

criticism. Bearing in mind problems in the criticism of revisionism, they have studied the Manifesto of the Communist Party, Critique of the Gotha Program, The Civil War in France, The State and Revolution, Anti-Duhring, Materialism and Empirio-Criticism and other works by Marx and Lenin, as well as Chairman Mao's works. By laying hold of the sharp ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, they have thoroughly criticized, politically, ideologically and theoretically, the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism is raised.

The Party committees of Peking Knitting and Weaving Main Factory, Hsinhua Printing Works, 27th Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works, Nank'ou Locomotive and Rolling Stock Works, Suburban Peking Timber Yard, Peking No. 3 Chemical Works and other units take as the center of a factory's work conscientious study and vigorous criticism of the "4 sinister ideas." They strengthen leadership, make overall plans and organize the broad masses of cadres, workers and technical personnel to persist in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism in the course of conscientious study. By vigorously criticizing idealist transcendentalism, they have further fostered the viewpoint of practice first combined with strengthened investigation and study. By vigorously criticizing the reactionary theory of productive forces, they have strengthened the viewpoint of giving prominence to proletarian politics and putting revolution in command of production. By vigorously criticizing the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of dying out of class struggle, they have strengthened the viewpoint of classes, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship.

Mass criticism comes as a spur to revolution and production. For these six factories, the "one-strike and three-opposition" movement is a tremendous success and the struggle-criticism-transformation movement has reached great depth. In the first eight months of this year, state national production plans were all overfulfilled ahead of schedule. From the beginning of this year, the Party committees of Peking Railway Branch Bureau, Peking Appliance and Instrument Industrial Bureau, Peking Municipal No. 2 Urban Construction Work Company and other units have seriously organized the broad masses of workers to criticize revisionism and study. Their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle is enhanced. From the beginning of this year, the Peking Railway Branch Bureau have organized three mass-criticism battles as a prod to the penetrating development of the "one-strike and three opposition" campaign throughout the bureau. For the period from January to August, transportation volume showed an increase of over 11 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the industrial, communication and capital construction fronts of the capital have developed the style of combining theory with practice and doggedly combined revolutionary mass criticism with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. To counter the remnant poisonous influence and

manifestations of the sinister trash of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in their units, they dug into their root causes and looked into their harmful effects. This has brought about a clear-cut orientation in revolutionary mass criticism with the focus given prominence. Remarkable achievements have resulted.

The broad masses of workers of the Peking Geological Department repeatedly study Chairman Mao's brilliant works such as On Practice, On Contradiction, and Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From. They have also vigorously criticized the idealist viewpoint of "lack of mining resources in the area of Peking." They doggedly penetrate into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. They apply dialectical materialism to a check into one hilltop after another. They have thus come by a large mass of first-hand data. Of such data, they have separated the crude from the refined and truth from falsehood and made an analysis and study from one process to another and from inside to outside, and drawn a scientific conclusion therefrom. New life is injected into those old mines pronounced "dead and worked out" by bourgeois "authorities" before. In areas where mining resources were ruled out before, rich deposits were found. This gave an effective boost to mine construction.

In the light of the practice of two-line struggle on the metallurgical front, the workers of various metallurgical enterprises in the Capital made a penetrating criticism of the reactionary guideline of "laying hold of the middle as a spur to both ends" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. Consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been heightened considerably.

The broad masses of workers resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's directive, "Develop the mining industry" and his guideline of taking steel as the lever. By relying on their own resources and waging a hard struggle, they scored new achievements in a big battle on the mining front. For the period from January to August, ore output in the Capital chalked up an increase of 41.9 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. For steel output, the highest level in history was reached. Produced and rolled were large supplies of urgently-needed soldering rod steel, silicon steel and other varieties of steel in support of the mechanical and electrical industries.

In the light of the fact of its being put out of business by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of the Peking Hand-Operated Tractor Works penetratingly criticized the crime of wrecking the industry-supports-agriculture effort committed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk. By taking practical action, they resolutely implement Chairman Mao's great guideline of "taking agriculture as the basis and industry as the leading factor." By working assiduously and ingeniously, they effect technical innovations in a big way. In the first eight months of this year, production of hand-operated tractors showed an increase of 100 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The quality also showed a marked improvement.

Chairman Mao teaches, "A change in the world outlook is a fundamental one." From the beginning of this year, various industrial and mining enterprises in Peking municipality have unfolded a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. Bearing in mind experiences and lessons related to the two-line struggle, leadership cadres at various levels have conscientiously studied and combined the criticism of revisionism with a process of digging out bourgeois ideas deeply imbedded in their own minds. In so doing, they are consciously seeking to remold their world outlook.

In criticizing revisionism, the leading cadres of many units get themselves personally involved in the process as they conduct open-door rectification and humbly listen to the opinion of the masses and seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism. From the beginning of this year, the leading members of the Party committee of the Peking Municipal No. 1 Machine Tool Works have conducted three open-door rectifications. They aroused the masses to analyze one by one the counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers and classify them into six topics as targets of penetrating criticism. Every time a fallacy is criticized, a lesson-experience is acquired therefrom. The leading members of the Party committee associate their own ideological reality with a process of fighting self and criticizing revisionism. The criticize-revisionism and rectification movement has aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and cadres. From January to August this year, machine tool output of the Peking Municipal No. 1 Machine Tool Works showed an increase of 61 percent against the corresponding period last year.

In the process of criticizing revisionism and rectification, the leading cadres of many factories under the light industrial and textile departments of Peking have overcome the erroneous idea of "laying stress on output to the neglect of quality" and attaching no importance to small commodities. They widely accept opinions from workers, peasants and soldiers and arouse the masses in improving technological and operation processes. This has brought about an improvement in the quality of a supply of everyday industrial products and textiles to different degrees. A marked increase in variety was also noted. Before the National Day Festival, over 300 varieties of new products and new patterns were successfully trial-manufactured and produced to meeting the needs of the Capital.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Develop Light Industry under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line with Greater, Faster, Better, and More Economical Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Sept. 26, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch, Sept. 25) Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a number of provinces and regions of our country which formerly were relatively weak in light industry have resolutely and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, made unified planning as well as overall arrangement. Simultaneous with the development of heavy industry, they have actively developed light industry to enable the features of light industry of these areas to be changed rapidly, not only producing large quantities of light industrial products to supply the people's livelihood needs but also accumulating capital for the State.

Shensi Province Promotes the Yenan Spirit, Energetically Develop Light and Textile Industries

Under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" as formulated by Chairman Mao, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Shensi province have led the broad revolutionary masses in promoting the Yenan spirit and developing light and textile industries with greater, faster, better, and more economical results, making gratifying achievement.

Over the past few years, simultaneous with the construction of a number of light industrial backbone enterprises, Shensi province has developed quite a few medium-sized and small enterprises. Since the beginning of last year, more than 200 factories operated at the hsien level or above, including sugar making, paper making, porcelain, and plastic factories, have been completed and put into production. The textile industry which has a relatively good foundation has grown and developed into a complete system, capable of making all-round development of cotton, woolen, silk, bast fiber, and chemical fiber production. In the first eight months of this year the total light industrial output value of the province was increased by 10 percent over the corresponding period last year, and the output of major products such as machine-made paper, glass products for everyday use, thermo bottles, fountain pens, matches, and synthetic fatty acid showed wide-margin increases, and the light and textile industries also overfulfilled their state targets for the first eight months. As a result of the light and textile industrial development, the self-sufficiency rate of light industrial goods and textile products of the province have risen to about 70 percent, supplying the people's livelihood needs and accumulating capital funds for the state.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, an overwhelming majority of the local light industrial plants which had been built during the great leap forward period were slashed, causing slow development of the light industry of Shensi province, which had to depend on other provinces for light industrial supplies, as a result of the vigorous promotion of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line by renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, and their opposition to the guideline of simultaneous development of heavy industry and light industry.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Shensi province led the broad worker masses in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's whole set of guidelines of walking on two legs for building socialism and Chairman Mao's brilliant "reply telegram" sent to the people of Yenan and the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region in October 1949. From the plane of line struggle, they raised the activeness of the broad cadres and masses to promote the Yenan spirit and to rapidly develop light and textile industries.

Having inherited revolutionary tradition, promoting the Yenan spirit, and under the unified planning of the upper levels, the broad cadres and masses of the Yenan City Area utilize local resources and have since last year set up 45 small factories for woolen textiles, knitting, paper making, and pharmaceutical production. They are producing scores of industrial goods of everyday use such as woolen yarns, nylon socks, toilet paper, and common medicines to meet the market needs. Various places such as Sian, Paochi, and Tungchuan have organized numerous small factories and handicraft producers' cooperatives in socialist cooperation to produce many short-supplied goods with success. Last year, Sian municipality organized 500 factories and cooperatives and 26,000 staff and workers to concentrate their superior strength to wage a war of annihilation. They built workshops for producing 500 tons of sulphur black dyestuff annually, factories for producing 6 million electric bulbs annually, and workshops for producing 5,000 tons of synthetic detergent annually, enabling light industry of Sian municipality to be greatly developed. Through overall planning and comprehensive balancing, the Sian Municipal Pharmaceuticals Company organized over 100 district factories and cooperative factories to produce medicines and medical apparatuses under the condition of not suspending their original products. At present, the municipality has reached self-sufficiency in the supply of 120 items of medicines and medical apparatuses and has begun to supply 50 kinds to other places.

Simultaneous with the development of light and textile industries, Shensi province also pays attention to tapping the potentialities of old enterprises, enabling the old factories to make greater contribution to socialist construction. Workers and cadres of a number of old textile mills and printing and dyeing factories in Sian and Hsienyang overcame the conservative idea that "potentialities have been exhausted," and energetically conducted technical innovation. Since the beginning of last year, they have succeeded in the experiment of over 20 major innovation items, playing a role

of raising production efficiency, reducing the consumption of raw materials, and alleviation of labor intensity. Through repeated practice, the broad masses of textile workers have also opened up path to weave good yarn and good cloth with low-grade cotton, economizing raw cotton for the state and raising the quality of products.

Thriving Development of Light Industry in Liaoning Province

On the eve of National Day, brisk business is being done by a store on Taiyuan Street of Shenyang municipality which specializes in light industrial goods produced in Liaoning province. Customers are in a continuous stream and shop assistants are too busy to attend to them. From the first floor to the fifth floor, the shelves display 7,500 kinds of light industrial goods produced in various places of the province including textiles, knitted goods, footwear and hats, sundry goods, clocks and watches, musical instruments, medical apparatuses, cultural and sports goods, enamelled ware, metal and electric appliances, and cigarettes, wines and foodstuffs. Of this total, over 1,000 kinds of new products were added this year, enhancing the splendor of this store and fully reflecting the excellent situation of the brisk development of the light industry of Liaoning province.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Liaoning province have universally strengthened their leadership over light industry so as to further satisfy the people's livelihood needs and have taken measures to promote the development of light industry from various spheres. In the first eight months of this year, the light industrial output value of the province was increased by 5 percent over the corresponding period of last year, and that major products such as bicycles, wrist watches, detergent, thermo flasks, plastic shoes and aluminum ware of everyday use were increased by more than 10 percent. Items which were imported from other provinces in the past, such as clinical thermometers, photographic paper, sports shoes, ball pens, kerosene stoves, flash lights, towel coverlets, razors, bakelite buttons and organic glass buttons are being produced in the province at present, and there is a surplus for export after supplying the province.

Liaoning province is an important heavy industrial base of our country with abundant resources and many favorable conditions for developing light industry. However, prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Liaoning vigorously advocated regional division of labor and asserted that Liaoning was a special case for exclusive development of heavy industry without undertaking light industry, causing Liaoning to depend on other places for supplies of light industrial products for a long period of time.

After the establishment of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the province has resolutely and thoroughly implemented Party guidelines and policies, utilized the favorable conditions of old industrial bases, and energetically developed light industry. Many areas utilize waste gas, waste liquid and slag discharged from large factories as well as odds and ends to produce light industrial goods. Over the past year, due to the full

utilization of resources from various spheres, the municipality has produced 1,300 kinds of new products urgently needed by the people. At present, the province has set up more than 10 experimental factories and spots to produce synthetic fibers through the utilization of the "three wastes" of waste petroleum air and gas of large factories, making very good achievement.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Liaoning province have energetically aroused the masses to undertake light industry. Many areas have shown an inspiring situation of running light industry by large factories, by small factories, by urban streets, by rural communes and brigades, by government organizations, and by stores.

Chaoyang District which had to rely on other places for supplies of light industrial goods of everyday use has since last year set up 263 light industrial factories and points to produce 140 kinds of products. In the course of running light industry, various places have persisted in making efforts themselves to use indigenous methods and to utilize simple and inferior equipment in order to spend less money for more undertakings. Over the past year, various places including Shenyang, Luta, Fushun, Tantung, and Yingkow have set up 24 small chemical fiber plants and 19 small plastic resin plants mainly by relying on their own efforts, and these small plants have been completed and put into production in succession.

Self-Sufficiency Level of Light Industrial Goods in Kwangsi Is Being Raised Ceaselessly

Since the beginning of this year, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region has put another group of newly-built light industrial enterprises into production. Since the great cultural revolution, the Region has built over 1,000 light industrial factories capable of producing over 2,000 kinds of light industrial goods. The self-sufficiency level in light industrial goods has been gradually elevated. Sugar, aluminum pans, leather suitcases, matches, basins, cups, silk fabrics, gunny bags, socks, mosquito-netting, cotton spools, and pencils have reached either self-sufficiency or near-self-sufficiency. Short-supplied goods such as bicycles, sewing machines, detergents, ink, iridium-tipped fountain pens, dacron, silk bed sheeting, iron-case thermo bottles have been trial produced successfully, and some of them have been put into regular production.

In the course of developing light industrial production, various places in Kwangsi have resolutely and thoroughly implemented the guideline of simultaneous development of large enterprises as well as medium-sized and small ones with emphasis on the latter. Over the past few years, aside from building a number of large light industrial enterprises as the backbone in a planned way, the autonomous region has mainly urged various places to utilize simple and inferior equipment, to procure local raw materials, and to give prominence to indigenous methods to run more medium-sized and small light industrial enterprises.

In accordance with the situation of local resources and the people's everyday needs, Hopu hsien Revolutionary Committee arouses the masses to adopt different measures for different localities, give prominence to indigenous methods, and set up small factories through their own efforts. Since the great cultural revolution, the hsien has set up over 100 small factories including small sugar plants, small paper mills, and small plastic factories to increase their products by over 300 kinds, not only supplying local market needs but also accumulating capital funds for the state. After the inception of operation, many small factories have continued to display the spirit of the "pauper," energetically carried out technical innovation, enabling production capacity to rise rapidly.

The broad mass of workers of the Kweilin Ribbon-knitting Factory who had been engaged in manual operation in the past, displayed the spirit of daring to think and daring to act amidst the massive activities of technical innovation. They manufactured over 100 units of equipment all by themselves, increasing not only the output by a wide margin but also the variety of products from one kind during the inception of the factory to 40 kinds.

Amid the development of light industrial production, the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels of Kwangsi have paid attention to the role of handicraft industry and street industry. Handicraft enterprises and street industries of various cities such as Kweilin, Nanning, Liuchow, and Wuchow have over the past few years increased the production of small commodities of everyday use. The Wuchow Municipal Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee have strengthened leadership to arouse fully the activeness of the city's handicraft factories and cooperatives in producing consumer goods. At present, the handicraft factories and cooperatives of the city are capable of producing over 800 kinds of small commodities for everyday use.

During their development of light industrial production, the broad mass of staff and workers on the light industrial front of Kwangsi also criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of solely emphasizing processing industry without paying attention to the production of raw materials, and actively grasped the production of raw materials. Many sugar factories of the autonomous region have overcome the erroneous method of emphasizing "cutting, transporting and pressing" in sugar-cane production formerly in use without paying attention to "sowing, management, and harvesting," and have penetrated into the sugar-cane producing areas to assist the communes to raise the per-mow yield of sugar-cane. Many factories have also actively opened new raw material sources and fully utilized local resources.

Industrial Goods of Everyday Use of Kansu Show Increases by Wide Margins

The broad workers, cadres and revolutionary technical personnel on the light industrial front of Kansu province have adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching of "developing the economy and ensuring supply," energetically developed the production of industrial goods of everyday use, increased

varieties, and raised the quality of products. In the first eight months of this year, the total value of light industrial production of the province was increased by 41.5 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. 30 of the 34 major products showed output increases compared with the corresponding period of last year. 15 products including printed and dyed cloth, rayon, woolen yarn, refined aluminum ware, porcelain ware for everyday use, glass ware, machine-made paper, and paper boards showed increases by relatively large margins, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The quality of various products such as cotton yarn, enamelware, and nylon stockings all showed improvement as compared with last year.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Kansu province repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the correct handling of the relationship between heavy industry and light industry, and relentlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's criminal act of sabotaging light industrial production. Everybody realized that: the development of industrial goods of everyday use is an important object relating to the people's livelihood, and an important act in relation to the speed of socialist construction. The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels included the development of light industry on their agenda of business, made unified planning and overall consideration as well as all-round arrangement, enabling the light industrial production in the whole province to show an excellent situation of thriving development.

Since the beginning of last year, various districts, hsien, streets, and communes have newly built over 1,000 light industrial plants. Many areas have adopted different measures for different localities through self-reliance to set up various medium-sized and small enterprises including knitting, woolen textiles, chemical fibers, plastic materials, daily-use chemical products, and increased the varieties with 200 kinds of new products.

For the purpose of promoting the development of light industrial production in a still better way, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Kansu province have since the beginning of this year penetrated to the forefront of production, carried out investigation and research, and tackled problems of revolution and production.

The light industrial front of Kansu province has also unfolded massive activities of technical innovation. The broad revolutionary workers energetically innovate old equipment, innovate old techniques, raise production efficiency, economize raw materials. The Kansu Rayon Yarn Plant previously used imported dyestuffs to dye the rayon yarn at high cost and the designs of products were monotonous. The broad mass of workers made repeated experiments and succeeded in trial production of a new type dyestuff. The use of this domestically produced dyestuff to dye the rayon yarn is simple in technique, the color is even, the color fastness is high, and the cost is reduced by a large margin, and can economize the cost of

dyestuff by a total of 700,000 yuan for the state. Many medium-sized and small light industrial factories have made effort themselves to innovate and manufacture equipment, used indigenous methods, and produced quite a few industrial goods of everyday use urgently needed by the market.

Amidst the massive activities of technical innovation, the light industrial front of Kansu has taken a gratifying step in the sphere of comprehensive utilization. Since the beginning of this year, they have utilized waste liquid, waste gas, slag and odds and ends of large and medium-sized factories to produce 18 kinds of light industrial goods, of which eleven kinds including lanolin, insecticide "902", and salt-peter have begun production in large quantities. Lanchow Everyday Use Chemical Works has utilized synthetic fatty acid, a by-product of the Lanchow Oil Refinery, to produce soaps, economizing large quantity of vegetable oil for the state. The Lanchow Paper Plant and the Lanchow Leather Plant have used waste liquid to produce ammonium phosphate fertilizer, changing waste into treasure, changing harm into benefit, giving support to agriculture, and receiving praise from the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Grand National Day Reception for Distinguished Foreign Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

the foreign ministry gave a grand reception in the great hall of the people here this evening warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and entertaining the distinguished guests from various countries now visiting peking, foreign experts working in peking and diplomatic envoys, military attaches and other officials of various diplomatic missions to china.

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended.

chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, acted as hosts at the reception. among the more than 700 foreign guests were:

the albanian work team which is in china to examine the design of the feerze hydro-electric power station led by rahman hanku, albanian vice-minister of construction; the albanian scientific and technical delegation led by jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission; the korean journalists' delegation led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; the delegation of the national bank of viet nam led by vu duy hieu, assistant director general of the national bank of the democratic republic of viet nam; members of the experts delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam now in peking; brad remus, deputy leader of the industrial exhibition group of the socialist republic of romania, and other members of the group; the romanian journalists' delegation led by zamfir brumaru, deputy director of the romanian news agency; supha, representative of the laotian patriotic front; ashraf tabani, president of the federation of pakistan chambers of commerce and industry; the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by abou jihad; congolese friend raymond n'goto; and british friendly personage malcolm macdonald; and

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife; and hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the chinese people and the people of all countries in the world. vice-premier li hsien-nien, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff wang hsin-ting went round the hall and drank toasts with the foreign guests, thanking them for

joining the chinese people in celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. during the reception the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries and of the friendly cooperation between china and other countries. the band played revolutionary songs.

attending the reception were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, wu yu-hsun and hu chueh-wen;

vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng, and standing committee members of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. liu fei and chang hsi-jo;

leading members of various quarters of the chinese people's liberation army su yu, wang shu-sheng, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching and chai cheng-wen;

leading members of government departments concerned li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, chen yung-kang, li chiang, chen chieh, chen shu-fu, kao li-hsing, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chen mu-hua, han tsung-cheng, chung yu-yi, chen mao, chien cheng-ying, sun hsiao-feng, yin cheng-chen, chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, liu chien-kung, ting chiang, liu yu-fa and hsu han-ping; and

leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, huang tso-chen, liu shao-wen and ting kuo-yu.

l.f. ilyichev and v.i. lubin, head and deputy head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, also attended the reception.

CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department Gives Grand National Day Reception for Comrades from Fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china gave a grand reception in the great hall of the people here this evening for comrades from fraternal marxist-leninist parties and organizations of various countries and other foreign friends in peking in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 200 guests attending the reception were:

thakin bathein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia;

o gwang taek, leader of the delegation of the socialist working youth league of the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-chairman of the central committee of the league, and members of the delegation kim sung guk, kwon song chol and bae myong gyu;

the british trade union delegation headed by dorothy birch; and

american friends frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler and pat adler.

attending the reception were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee teng ying-chao, ni chih-fu, kuo yu-feng, chang shih-chung and chin tsu-min.

comrade keng piao acted as host at the reception.

the band played a tune of welcome and the whole gathering rose in warm ovation as the comrades of various fraternal parties and fraternal organizations and other friends entered the hall at seven p.m. in the company of comrades yao wen-yuan, keng piao, and others. the comrades-in-arms of various countries talked cordially and proposed toasts to the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, to the daily strengthening and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations all over the world, to the unity of the workers of all countries and to the unity of the workers and the oppressed people and nations of the world.

attending the reception were also leading members of the various departments of the c.p.c. central committee and the c.p.c. peking municipal committee including wang liang-en, che chih-ying, jen yun-chung, cheng ping-nien, shen chien, yang yu-neng, liu nung-hsien, feng hsuan, chang hsiang-shan, tang ming-chao, chao lan-hsiang, hsien ching-yi, rao pao-chung and chu ta-cheng.

Peking People Hold Gala Parties in Parks to Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

at a time when the situation is excellent both at home and abroad, several hundred thousand revolutionary people in peking, filled with triumphant feelings, today warmly celebrated the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china at gala parties in the parks and other places. the people cheered heartily: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

several thousand comrades and friends from various countries on the five continents joined in the celebrations on invitation. representatives of the compatriots in hongkong and macao and patriotic overseas chinese celebrated the festival with the people in the capital.

in peking, today, the magnificent tienanmen square and all other places were festively decorated. red flags fluttered and the beatings of drums and gongs resounded everywhere. an invigorating, jubilant atmosphere prevailed. celebrations in all forms were held by factories and mines, people's communes, army units, government offices and schools as well as on public squares and in the streets. in the six big parks of the capital including the working people's palace of culture, the chungshan park and the summer palace where flowers were in full bloom and coloured banners fluttered, crowds of celebrators in their holiday best sang "the internationale", the "three main rules of discipline, eight points for attention" and other revolutionary songs and danced merrily. mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in their hundreds gave art performances in the parks while large numbers of sportsmen gave sports exhibitions at the indoor stadiums. the whole city was permeated with an atmosphere of jubilation, unity and militancy.

early in the morning, workers, commune members, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, red guards, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals and people from other walks of life converged on the places for celebrations, filled with triumphant pride and joy. there they heartily talked about the new achievements on all fronts and what they had gained in conscientiously studying works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, and in receiving education in ideology and political line in the course of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. there were lively art and sports performances warmly praising the great victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of the socialist revolution and socialist construction carried out by the chinese people of all nationalities.

commanders and fighters from the p.l.a. peking units chatted cheerfully with the revolutionary people and militiamen, and an atmosphere of close unity between the army and government and between the army and people prevailed. they all expressed their indomitable will: resolutely carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and heighten vigilance and defend the motherland. they are determined to liberate taiwan.

when revolutionary comrades-in-arms from albania, korea, viet nam, cambodia, laos, romania, palestine and other

countries and regions arrived at the centres of activities in the parks, the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers warmly applauded in token of salute and to express the chinese people's firm stand and internationalist feelings in supporting the just struggles of peoples throughout the world.

the art groups of the workers, the p.l.a. and the red guards sang and played revolutionary songs and music of various countries including albania, korea, viet nam, cambodia, laos and romania. their performances were received with a warm welcome by the revolutionary people and foreign friends.

wherever the comrades and friends from various countries went, they were greeted by the masses who held up their bouquets and shouted: "welcome exclamation welcome exclamation welcome exclamation" the masses also expressed their desire to learn from the revolutionary people of various countries and their determination to fight alongside the workers and the revolutionary people the world over and carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction through to the end.

the gala parties in the parks were throughout alive with joyous expressions of unity, friendship and victory. the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers pledged themselves to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, firmly accomplish the fighting tasks set forth at the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth c.p.c. central committee and unite to win still greater victories.

Delegation of Chinese Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Arrives in Peking to Attend National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

a 47-member delegation of chinese compatriots from all walks of life in hongkong and macao arrived here by train today to attend national day celebrations.

they were greeted at the railway station by leading members of the departments concerned including ma wen-po, chen shu-fu, tsui ping, hsieh chung-feng, li yen-nien, yang ke-ming and tang hai-kuang.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

China's National Economy in Excellent State

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

china is in the midst of an all-round upsurge in production and construction and its national economy is in an excellent state. this has come about under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by the great leader chairman mao and under the impact of the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and because of the deepening of the mass movements of "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

this is the first year of china's fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy. total industrial output value in the first eight months of this year was 18.7 per cent higher than the same period of 1970, and output of major products rose by fairly big margins. a good autumn harvest is expected, the tenth in succession.

in line with chairman mao's instructions "carry out education in ideology and political line" and "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", chinese workers, peasants, cadres, scientists and technicians have since the beginning of the year conscientiously studied works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work in a deep-going way, repudiated idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and criticized various erroneous "left" and right tendencies. they have thus raised their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as enhancing their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism. this ensures that chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's general and specific policies are carried out further, and gives a strong impetus to industrial and agricultural production and construction making them develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

statistics show that output of major products, of the iron and steel, coal, crude oil, machine-building, power and light industries, in the first eight months of this year surpassed that of last year's corresponding period. the quality of many products was further improved and the consumption of raw material, fuel and electricity reduced. the tempo of capital construction was speeded up. a number of projects, both new and continued, were finished and put into operation in a short time thanks to concerted efforts by various units to complete selected projects. the volume of goods handled by the railway, highway and water transport departments was much greater than the same period of last year. purchases and sales by commercial departments were also higher. state revenue and expenditure were balanced, with some surplus. the market was brisk and prices remained stable.

new successes were scored in scientific experiments. knotty technological problems in quite a number of fields were solved and more technological gaps filled in. incomplete statistics show that the new products and materials made and new techniques and work processes evolved in peking, shanghai, liaoning and tientsin in the first half of this year came to tens of thousands. mass scientific experiments in the rural areas yielded many new farming techniques, new experience and new strains of improved seed. this promoted the country's agricultural production.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier." the cadres and revolutionary people have resolutely acted in line with chairman mao's instructions and strengthened the work in grain and steel this year. this promoted various aspects of the national economy.

the movement to learn from tachai has been brought to a new high this year in the vast countryside. great changes have taken place in the thinking of the masses and the cadres. the socialist position in the countryside has been consolidated and tachai-type advanced units have emerged one after another. a mass movement for water conservancy and farmland construction swept the countryside last winter and this spring. the scale and speed, as well as the number of people taking part, surpassed those of previous years. the movement centred on building fields that ensure high and stable yield irrespective of drought or excessive rainfall. thanks to the efforts made by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the rest of the commune members and vigorous support by various trades, china's summer harvests this year surpassed last year's. good harvests of autumn crops and cotton are in sight. shantung, hopei and honan provinces, which were long grain deficient, had another good harvest this year after having achieved initial grain sufficiency last year, and contributed to changing the situation in which grain from the south had to be shipped to the north. the localities conscientiously carried out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and made new advances in forestry, livestock breeding, sideline production and fishery as well as in agriculture.

the workers, cadres and revolutionary technicians in metallurgy have since the beginning of this year conscientiously summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in china's iron and steel industry, and sharply criticized the reactionary policy "grasp the intermediate link (smelting) to bring forward the two ends (mining and steel rolling)" peddled by liu shao-chi and company which meant grasping smelting at the expense of mining and steel rolling. they paid great attention to developing the mining industry and brought about a large-scale mass movement. the national output of iron ore in the first eight months this year was 31.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year and the production capacity in ore dressing and sintering as well as in producing auxiliary raw materials made rapid advances accordingly. this was a powerful impetus to iron and steel production. the national output of steel from january to august this year was 19.6 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1970 while pig iron increased by 22 per cent, and rolled steel 19.1 per cent. under the guidance of the principle "develop the mining industry", great advances have been made in coal production and the production of other non-metallic ores. output of coal rose 11.8 per cent and crude oil 27.2 per cent in the first eight months this year compared with the corresponding period of 1970.

in line with chairman mao's general policy for developing the national economy, which is, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", industry and the various localities have strengthened their support to agriculture. local industry serving farming has been developed energetically in a planned way and this speeds up the mechanization of agriculture. more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions now have hand-tractor and small engine plants turning out tractors of various types, farm machinery and implements and spare parts. over 90 per cent of the counties have factories to make and repair farm machinery. a system of local industry serving agriculture is taking shape.

the all-round upsurge in the national economy is also a great victory for the great leader chairman mao's brilliant concepts "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one" and "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning." the party committees at all levels since the beginning of the year have strengthened leadership over economic work under unified central leadership and overall planning. they took firm hold of key projects, launched mass movements and accomplished many things this year with greater, faster, better and more economical results, things that were considered well-nigh impossible in the past. more than half the counties established small machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement, and iron and steel plants and small coal pits. output of such chemical fertilizer and cement plants accounts for 40 and 50 per cent respectively of the national total. the iron smelting capacity of the small iron and steel plants last year rose 150 per cent and output of pig iron 180 per cent compared with 1969. pig iron output in the first half of the year was over 30 per cent higher than the same 1970 period. coal output in the provinces south of the yangtze river in 1970 was double that in 1965 and showed big increases this year. some provinces have become basically self-sufficient in coal, thus bringing about a further improvement in the situation in which coal has to be shipped from the north to the south.

in the joyous days of celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the workers and commune members have a stronger fighting will and are full of confidence in victory when they review the past fighting course and envisage the future. they are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, follow chairman mao's great teaching "be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity", continue to display the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and strive to fulfil in an all-round way the 1971 national economic plan to greet next year's new fighting tasks and win new victory in the socialist revolution and construction.

THEATRICAL WORKS

New Theatrical Works to be Presented in Peking for National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

at a time when the people throughout the country are celebrating with triumphant feelings the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, revolutionary literary and art workers of peking and shanghai will present to the workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital the piano music "the red lantern" with peking opera singing, the piano concerto "the yellow river", and the symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang". in addition, they will give experimental performances of the modern revolutionary peking operas "on the docks", "the red detachment of women", "fighting on the plains", "the tuchuan mountain" and "ode to the dragon river" and the modern revolutionary dance drama "ode to yimeng".

the theatrical works to be experimentally performed have been created on the basis of the popularization of the model revolutionary theatrical works.

taking part in these performances are the revolutionary literary and art workers of the peking opera troupe of shanghai, the "ode to dragon river" group of shanghai, the china peking opera troupe, the china dance drama troupe, the peking opera troupe of peking and the central philharmonic society. they are determined to create more new theatrical works under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and by going into the thick of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, so as to make contributions to the flourishing socialist literature and art.

AQUATIC PRODUCTION

China Makes Big Advances in Aquatic Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china has rapidly expanded its aquatic production since liberation, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the constant development of chinese fisheries, run by the state or by people's communes and production brigades collectively, and improved equipment and technique have resulted in a sharp rise in output.

the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has spread in a deep-going way among the fishery workers and fishermen during the cultural revolution. determined to catch and breed fish for the revolution, they have worked in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and brought about an unprecedentedly good

situation in the fishing industry. fish output increased by more than 10 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1970, which was already a record year.

with a coast-line measuring more than 14,000 kilometres, china has abundant resources in fish, shellfish, sea weeds and other marine products, totalling a hundred species or so. about 50 species of freshwater fish including common carps, silver carps and crucians thrive in her rivers, streams and lakes. the chinese people, industrious and brave, began developing fisheries several thousand years ago and have accumulated rich experience through practice. but, before liberation, chinese fisheries ramained stagnant and the fishermen could hardly scrape a living with worn-out wooden boats.

the fishermen have become masters of the country since liberation. in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized", they took the road of collectivization by setting up fishermen's cooperatives between 1955 and 1956. this gave an impetus to fishery production. the output of aquatic products in 1957 was three and a half times that of 1950.

guided by the general line for building socialism put forward by chairman mao in 1958, the fishermen quickly organized themselves in people's communes and fisheries developed rapidly. but at one time production dropped because of the sabotage of the collective economy by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the fishing industry who frenziedly pushed such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "fixing of output quotas on a boat basis" and "dividing fishing gear among the individuals". during the cultural revolution, the fishery workers and fishermen criticized this counter-revolutionary revisionist line and further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. a sharp rise in fishery production followed.

since liberation, and especially during the cultural revolution, many fishery people's communes and production brigades have not only motorized their fishing junks but built large numbers of new fishing vessels with technically advanced fishing gear. in doing so, they have relied on the growing strength of the collective economy, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and enjoyed support from the state. productivity has risen quickly. many of the major coastal fishing areas have in the main mechanized or semi-mechanized their fishing operation. during the cultural revolution, the 39 fishing production brigades in jungcheng county of shantung province have built shipyards and small plants to serve fisnery production and other needs of the fishermen. the county now has 430 big and small motorized junks and fishery operation is basically mechanized. total catch for 1970 was 45 per cent more than in 1965.

to ensure safety in fishing operation, the state has since liberation built many fishing bases, harbours, storm forecasting stations and a radio tele-communications network and removed hidden reefs along the coast.

the state-run fishing industry has grown alongside the vigorously developing collective fisheries. over the past two decades, china has built up a modernized state-run fishing fleet. all the coastal provinces and municipalities have built fishing ports and state-owned enterprises making

modern fishing vessels. on china's yellow sea, east china sea and south china sea, state fishing squadrons are active alongside the motorized junks of people's communes and production brigades.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, china's fish breeding has developed speedily. this is especially true of freshwater fish breeding which has a long history and accounts for a big proportion in the country's fishery production. the success in the artificial hatching of black carps, grass carps and silver carps in 1958 created favourable conditions for developing freshwater fish breeding. the breeding areas quickly extended from a few provinces to the rest of the country, including some provinces and mountainous areas that had never bred fish before. during the cultural revolution, new species of fry were successfully bred. pearl culture in fresh water, too, has developed over the past few years.

before liberation, when china suffered from imperialist plunder and the corrupt rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, there was hardly any breeding of marine products and even kelp had to be imported. the breeding of marine products has developed since liberation. after 1958, the cultivation of kelp spread from the north to the south and the rapidly increased output met the needs for kelp not only as food but as raw material for industry and medicine. marked progress has also been made in breeding shellfish and laver. a mass movement to breed marine products emerged during the cultural revolution when coastal fishery communes and production brigades undertook the work by relying on their own efforts. the kelp bred by communes and production brigades in chekiang province this year is five times the 1965 acreage, and total output increased six times.

the processing of aquatic products has expanded greatly. while supporting the communes and brigades in processing water products with traditional methods and in making multi-purpose use of them, the state has set up up-to-date state-owned processing enterprises in the main fishing areas. in the early post-liberation days, the aquatic products supplied to the market were mainly fresh or salted ones. now the products are frozen, canned, salted, dried, cooked or processed in dozens of other ways. they are supplied on both home and foreign markets.

during the cultural revolution, the cadres and the masses in the fishing areas have carried out scientific experiments. combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach, they have achieved many successes in improving the methods of catching and breeding. many places have set up three-in-one research groups composed of cadres, veteran fishermen and technicians and trained scientists and technicians for fishery production. in line with chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", the three-in-one research group of the hsihu commune of hunan province probed the laws of artificial hatching of fish fry and successfully hatched six species of fry including big heads and breams. the survival rate came to more than 80 per cent and the costs were 90 per cent lower than gathering fry in the rivers. the commune now produces 50 million fry annually to supply itself and other communes. the commune raises fish in 80 hectares of water, with a per-hectare yield of 7.5 tons. its total output of fish in 1970 was 18.4 per cent more than 1969.

AGRICULTURE

Famous East China Plain Gives High, Stable Grain Yields

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 1, 1971)

the people on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain in east china have turned it into a nationally famous high, stable grain yield area. they have achieved this by controlling rivers, improving the system of canals and ditches, and setting up a network of electric pumping stations for both irrigation and drainage. these project, built by relying on the strength of their collective economy, have basically wiped out waterlogging and drought.

the rural people's commune in the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou area since 1958 have undertaken large-scale water control projects involving a total of nearly 300 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. so far more than 20,000 ponds and reservoirs with a combined water storage capacity of 600 million cubic metres have been built. more than 100 main rivers and waterways totalling 300 kilometres in length have been widened or newly excavated and canals and ditches extending 50,000 kilometres in total length now crisscross the fields. four thousand four hundred small electric pumping stations facilitate irrigation and drainage. in fact, all the rivers and main irrigation and drainage canals have been renovated to ensure the smooth flow of water. more than 80 per cent of the farmland in the area is protected against waterlogging and drought and good harvests have been reaped year after year.

the grain harvests in the area averaged over 7.5 tons per hectare last year. the per-hectare grain yield this spring was 16.4 per cent over that of last spring and total output went up nearly 40 per cent, both being all-time records. the amount of surplus grain, fish, pork, cotton, silk and jute supplied by the area to the state has steadily increased since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the volume of inland waterway transport has rapidly increased.

the hangchow-chiahsing-huchow plain on the southern part of the yangtze river delta is situated between hangchow bay and taihu lake. an area famous for its criss-crossing waterways, it covers ten counties with 330,000 hectares of farmland and a rural population of four million in 270 people's communes.

under the corrupt rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, water conservancy work was grossly neglected. the river courses were crooked and the beds were narrow and silted up, causing water congestion. the two main rivers, the tungtiaohsi and hsitiaohsi, which rise in the hills in the western part of the area, sent torrents down to the plain in the high water season and raised the levels of all associated waterways. as a result one-third of the area's farmland was waterlogged almost every year. on the other hand, the coastal area along hangchow bay, which is high and has few rivers, was frequently hit by drought. thus the northern part of the hanchow-chiahsing-huchou plain suffered from too much water while the southern part, from too little.

the poor and lower-middle peasants took the broad road of collectivization after liberation under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. their socialist collective economy has steadily expanded and grown stronger and this has provided favourable conditions for building water conservancy works.

inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist", the newly formed people's communes launched an unprecedented mass movement to build water control projects in 1958 in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture". under a unified plan, they began to tackle the water problem in an over-all way. they harnessed the two main rivers, cordoning off hills for forest protection and building reservoirs in the upper reaches and dredging rivers and building sluice gates in the middle and lower reaches in addition to excavating a 40-kilometre long, 100-metre wide channel to lead off surplus water. large numbers of mechanized pumping stations were built. these projects reduced the area subjected to waterlogging by 40 per cent.

the plain was hit by 300 millimetres of rain in 1962. the reservoirs and ponds detained mountain torrents. the surplus run-off in the low-lying area was speedily drained into taihu lake. a rich harvest was reaped that year. inspired and full of militancy, the commune members put forward a new proposal to end the menace of waterlogging and drought once for all and embarked on new projects.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution there was a high tide for building water conservancy projects on a still larger scale. a contingent of 300,000 people since 1966 have dredged rivers and dug canals despite severe cold every winter and spring. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have solved the problem of funds, material resources, technical equipment and technicians for water conservancy projects and achieved great, fast, good and economical results by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and relying on the collective economy and the peasants' abundant experience.

tunghsiang county, situated in the central part of the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou area and often hit by waterlogging, organized a contingent of several thousand people in the spring of 1967 to set about harnessing the hsiehchenshih river, a key waterway in the county. within a month or so, they had widened the river from the previous ten metres to fifty metres. a series of water conservancy projects were then built. over the past few years, the county has dug or dredged 11 waterways altogether. the water conservancy projects completed are four times the number built in the 17 years before the cultural revolution. 90 per cent of the arable land of the county can have good harvests despite dry spells and waterlogging.

haining county is located higher and liable to dry spells. the communes and brigades, under the unified plan of the county revolutionary committee, harnessed the 46-kilometre-long river which runs through the county. the project was extremely arduous. apart from the 1.5 million cubic metres of earth and stone work that had to be done, 48 bridges had to be reconstructed. forty thousand people started the work in the winter of 1969 and after two winters and two springs, the river was widened from ten metres to thirtysix. in a few years the county dug, dredged or widened twelve waterways, altogether totalling 160 kilometres in length

and built 174 new bridges. the 24 communes each dredged the tributaries running through their won area to form a drainage and irrigation network throughout the county.

outstanding results have been achieved in taming water and now the area is basically free of the menace of waterlogging and dry spells. in 1967, a hundred-day dry spell struck the hangchow bay, but a good harvest was still reaped on 6,600 hectares. apart from undertaking large-scale water conservancy projects, the people's communes in the area carried out chairman mao's instruction of developing mechanization on the basis of collectivization and "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". with the constant consolidation and development of the collective economy, they relied on themselves in undertaking electric drainage and irrigation projects and in producing various kinds of agricultural machinery. now the whole area possesses over 3,000 tractors and electric ploughs and the machine-ploughed acreage is continuing to expand. the threshing of rice and wheat is mechanized or semi-mechanized and grain and fodder processing is fully mechanized. each of the ten counties in the area built an agricultural machinery repair and manufacture plant and every commune in these counties has an agricultural machinery repair and assembling station. every county has small chemical fertilizer and insecticide plants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Regent of Afghanistan Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

ahmad shah, regent of afghanistan, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 29 extending warmest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the foundation anniversary of the people's republic of china, on behalf of his majesty my father who is on a visit abroad, on behalf of the afghan nation and on my own behalf, i extend my warmest congratulations to your excellency and to the friendly chinese people along with most sincere wishes for the consolidation of the cordial good neighbourly relations and cooperation between our two countries and for the happiness and prosperity of china.

Afghan Prime Minister Zahir Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

afghan prime minister abdul zahir sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 29, extending sincerest felicitations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i extend my most sincere felicitations and those of the royal afghan government on the happy occasion of the foundation anniversary of the people's republic of china to your excellency and to the chinese government along with my most sincere wishes for the strengthening of afghan-chinese cordial ties and the further prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Party and Government Leading Comrades Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, sent a message yesterday to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on the occasion of the great festival of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1, we are extremely glad to extend on behalf of the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania and in our own name the warmest revolutionary congratulations and most heartfelt wishes to you, to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

"the founding of the people's republic of china is the greatest victory in the glorious revolutionary history of the great chinese people. 22 years ago, the chinese people under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, great marxist-leninist, overthrew the heinous feudal and bourgeois system and established the dictatorship of the proletariat through brave and legendary struggle. this event is of great historic significance to the fate of the chinese people, to revolution and socialism and to the cause of struggle of the oppressed and exploited people striving for national liberation and social emancipation.

"in the past 22 years, the great 700 million chinese people who have fully become the masters of their own fate, under the long tested leadership of the communist party of china and illuminated by the marxist-leninist theory of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, have achieved remarkable successes in their country's socialist revolution and socialist construction through selfless work, revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talent. great china today has become an invincible socialist state. she has enormous economic might, has achieved great earth-shaking successes in science and technology and has powerful defensive capacity which gladdens her friends and saddens the enemy. the international prestige and status of the people's republic of china are higher and stronger than ever before. today, without the participation of the people's republic of china, no important international issue can be solved correctly.

"the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung is the greatest event in china after october 1, 1949, which has aroused powerfully the inexhaustible energy and creative power of the fraternal chinese people. through the current

unprecedented revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the great socialist china has become many times more powerful. faithfully adhering to the leninist principle of self-reliance and putting into effect the historical resolutions of the party's ninth congress, the fraternal chinese people have now thrown themselves into a series of revolutionary movements with unprecedented energy, are achieving one greater success after another in all spheres and marching valiantly to new victories.

"the magnificent achievements great china has won are also our achievements, and the achievements of the revolutionary marxist-leninists, the freedom-loving people and the entire progressive mankind of the world. people regard the people's republic of china as a powerful backing in their revolutionary struggle, the powerful bulwark of marxism-leninism and revolution and socialism, and an insurmountable street barricade to the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists in their attempt to realize their hegemonic policy of power politics and aggression.

"the fraternal chinese people are celebrating october 1 this year in the international situation which is very favourable to the revolution and liberation struggle of the people of various countries. in face of the broadening and strengthening of the anti-imperialist front of the world's people, the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists, despite their contradictions of imperialist nature, have stepped up their conspiratorial collaborations and become more ferocious and cunning. however, the sworn enemies of freedom and independence of the people of various countries will be condemned in history and are doomed to complete failure, no matter what dirty rackets they may resort to. the people of various countries are determined to carry their struggle through to the end.

"the great and unbreakable friendship between our two parties, peoples and countries has been steeled in fierce class struggle and in the common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. it is a friendship between the peoples and revolutionaries guided by common ideals and objectives which cannot be destroyed by any force on earth. the mutual support and militant unity between our two parties and countries and the sincere and fraternal cooperation between them have profound revolutionary contents. they are a brilliant embodiment of the tremendous power of the immortal thought of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism on which our two parties and countries are based, and set an encouraging and inspiring example for the people of various countries of the world.

"on the occasion of this great festival, we express once again our profound affection and respect for the fraternal chinese people, the glorious chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, the most esteemed friend of the albanian people, and wholeheartedly wish the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party and holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism, ever greater victories on the glorious road of socialism and revolution.

"may the unbreakable and militant friendship between albania and china be eternal and evergreen."

Tirana Grand Meeting Warmly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1971)

a grand meeting warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held by the albanian-chinese friendship society, the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and the tirana council of trade unions here yesterday evening.

present at the meeting were ramiz alia, member of the political bureau and secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; manush myftiu, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and first secretary of the tirana district committee of the party of labour; abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; pilo peristeri, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; tadil pacrami, president of the people's assembly; and behar shtylla, dashnor mamaqi, eleni pashko, fiqrete shehu, kico ngjela, ramadan xhangolli and thoma deliana, members of the party central committee and others.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania were also present.

some members of the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as deputy heads attended the meeting.

up on the rostrum were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, flanked by the national flags of albania and china and written on the backdrop was the slogan: "may the revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples be evergreen". on both sides of the rostrum were the slogans "long live the people's republic of albania" and "long live the people's republic of china".

the meeting was presided over by comrade abdyl kellezi. comrade piro dodbiba, member of the party central committee and minister of agriculture, delivered a speech at the meeting.

he said, "october first this year is celebrated in the people's republic of china at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution, launched and led directly by comrade mao tsetung, has won a decisive victory. this revolution will go down as one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the communist party of china."

he said, "the great historical merits of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung lie in the fact that they have not only told the chinese working class and other chinese people how to overthrow the rule of the landlord, bourgeoisie and imperialism and how to make socialist revolution and bring it to victory, but also summed up the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china

and other countries, especially the experience of the revisionist tragedy in the soviet union, worked out the theory of making revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, mobilized hundreds of millions of chinese people to participate in the great proletarian cultural revolution so as to block the road of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism through 'peaceful' means." "the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution with hundreds of millions of revolutionary people taking part is the second greatest victory after that of the chinese people's revolution."

comrade piro dodbiba said: "in the years of the battles of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our party and people, standing unreservedly on the side of the fraternal chinese people, the communist party of china and the revolutionary line of chairman mao, expressed full support to them and were firmly convinced that this great revolution would be crowned with complete success."

comrade dodbiba warmly praised the brilliant successes scored by the chinese people in all realms of socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 22 years. these successes, he said, "are a vivid proof of the correct leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung and the revolutionary enthusiasm, high socialist consciousness and creative talent of the 700 million chinese people".

comrade dodbiba highly praised the rise in china's international prestige and the foreign policy pursued by the chinese party and government.

he said, "the irreconcilable and tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism the people's republic of china has waged and is waging and her resolute and active support for the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries have won admiration and respect for people's china from all freedom-loving peoples the world over."

he continued, "people have come to see more clearly daily that without the active participation of the great china with a population of 700 million, no important international issue can be solved."

he said, "the u.s. imperialists and their collaborators do not want to reconcile themselves with the reality and to the defeats they have suffered. they obdurately insist on hindering people's china from occupying her merited seat in the u.n.o., playing as the last card the time-worn manoeuvre of 'two chinas'. the people's republic of china resolutely opposes the absurdities of 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan' and the fallacy that 'the status of taiwan remains to be determined'. she resolutely demands that the u.s.a. withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from taiwan and the taiwan straits. there is no doubt that the great chinese people will liberate taiwan while the u.s. imperialists and the reactionary chiang kai-shek clique, as well as all those supporting it, will suffer a complete defeat.

"the people's republic of albania will as always support the people's republic of china most resolutely in restoring her own seats in the united nations and all the organizations under it and demands the expulsion of the bankrupt reactionary chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its

organizations. we are firmly convinced that this will be certainly realized and the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys will certainly suffer another ignominious defeat."

comrade dodbiba said, the great internationalist friendship between the two parties, peoples and countries of china and albania was born, steeled and strengthened in the common struggle for the cause of revolution and socialism, and in the common battles against u.s.-led imperialism, modern revisionism and soviet social-imperialism, and for the defence of the thinking and teachings of marxism-leninism.

he said: "comrade enver hoxha said in his message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic communist party of china: 'the great fighting friendship which links our parties, peoples and countries has been forged in revolutionary storms and in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. it is firm as steel and pure as crystal, because it is based on the invincible principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it is a great example for and encouragement to the world's people.'"

in his speech ambassador liu chen-hua said, "while celebrating their own brilliant festival, the chinese people are rejoiced to see that the heroic albanian people under the wise leadership of the party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha have achieved great victories in every field."

he added, "always holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism, the fraternal albanian people, with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other and by relying on their efforts and working hard, have smashed all the machinations and sabotage activities of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and are now marching forward valiantly on the broad road of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in the past few years, the glorious albanian party of labour, leading the people of the whole country, have taken a series of revolutionization measures, greatly promoted the ideological revolutionization of the people and given energetical impetus to the vigorous development of socialist construction." "albania has grown from a backward country into a socialist country with modern industry and collectivized agriculture. she has become a great beacon of socialism in europe."

he said, "the albanian people are resolutely fighting against imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries. they have made an outstanding contribution to the cause of world revolution and have won admiration and respect from the revolutionary people throughout the world. the chinese people are proud of having the heroic albanian people as their close comrades-in-arms."

referring to the profound revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, liu chen-hua said, "the chinese people have always had the powerful support of the fraternal albanian people both in international struggle and in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the country. in particular, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have always highly evaluated china's great proletarian cultural revolution. the government of

the people's republic of albania has all along been making unremitting struggle for the restoration of the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the support you have given us has fully demonstrated your spirit of proletarian internationalism and fraternal sentiments and is a tremendous encouragement to us. the 700 million chinese people will always remember your support. we express heartfelt thanks to you."

liu chen-hua said in conclusion: "there exist most intimate, sincere and fraternal relations between the chinese and albanian parties, the two countries and the two peoples. comrade enver hoxha has said: 'neither the long distance of thousands of miles, nor high mountains and oceans can block us. we shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times.' comrade mao tsetung has said: 'we are your true friends and comrades. and you are ours. you are not like those false friends and double-dealers who have "honey on their lips and murder in their hearts".' the chinese people will always follow the teachings of chairman mao and do their utmost to consolidate and develop this friendship. they will firmly support the albanian people in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. at any time and under all circumstances, the chinese people and the fraternal albanian people will always be united together, fight together and win victory together."

at the end of the meeting, a message of greetings to the china-albania friendship association was adopted.

after the meeting, superb performances were given jointly by albanian and chinese artists.

a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the albanian and the chinese peoples prevailed throughout the meeting.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Grand Ceremony to Welcome Albanian Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports comission held a grand ceremony in the capital indoor stadium this evening to welcome the gymnastic team of albania that has come for a friendly visit to china. chinese and albanian gymnasts gave a friendly exhibition after the ceremony.

attending the welcoming ceremony and seeing the exhibition were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee.

present were saim bejta, leader, and anastas bojaxhiu, deputy leader, of the albanian gymnastic team; exhorxhi robo.

albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; rahman hanku, albanian vice-minister of construction, and jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission, who are now on a visit in peking; and other albanian friends in peking.

. also present were:

thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the c.p.b. central committee;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the c.p.i. central committee; and

chan youran, minister of popular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the capital indoor stadium was filled with an atmosphere of the fraternal, militant friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples. on the rostrum were huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. inside and outside the stadium were big, eye-catching streamers inscribed with: "long live the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and the two peoples of china and albania exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "salute to the heroic albanian people exclamation"

before the welcoming ceremony, comrades chou en-lai, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and yeh chien-ying met and had a cordial and friendly talk with saim bejta, leader, and anastas bojaxhiu, deputy leader, of the albanian gymnastic team, rahman hanku, albanian vice-minister of construction, and jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission of albania. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife were also present.

the ceremony began amid the strains of music. when the albanian gymnasts marched into the arena together with their chinese counterparts, the 18,000 spectators gave long, enthusiastic applause to greet the albanian comrades-in-arms. pennons were exchanged between the chinese and albanian gymnasts.

then the gymnasts of the two countries gave an optional exercise exhibition in the men's free exercise, long horse, horizontal bar, parallel bars, rings and pommelled horse events and in the women's free exercise, balance beam, uneven bars and side horse events. gymnastics is a new sport in albania, but over the past few years the albanian gymnasts have steadily improved their skill thanks to the loving attention of comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour. the tenacious will and excellent skill displayed by the albanian and chinese gymnasts this evening drew round after round of applause from the hall. the albanian and chinese gymnasts also collaborated in a duet performance of doing winding movements on the pommelled horse and staged a friendly competition in this event.

also present this evening were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang shu-sheng, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, wang meng, li yao-wen, chien cheng-ying, sun hsiao-feng, shen chien, liu shao-wen and ting hsueh-sung.

after the exhibition, comrades chou en-lai, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien and yeh chien-ying and the albanian comrades-in-arms and other foreign guests went down to the court to cordially shake hands with the albanian and chinese gymnasts and had photographs taken with them.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Prime Minister Ne Win Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

ne win, prime minister of the union of burma, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china the government and the people of the union of burma join me in extending to your excellency and to the government and the people of the people's republic of china warm congratulations and best wishes for your personal well-being and for the continued prosperity of the people of china.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, wrote a letter yesterday to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the letter reads:

"on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the glorious people's republic of china, allow us to extend, on behalf of the khmer people, their national united front and their royal government of national union and in our own name, to your excellencies, the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal, great chinese people our militant solidarity and our warmest congratulations.

"october 1, 1949, the day of proclamation of the people's republic of china, marked the complete and brilliant victory of the protracted revolutionary struggle of the heroic chinese

people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung. it decisively altered the balance of forces on the international scene in a direction favourable to the struggle for national liberation and opened radiant perspectives for all the peoples of the world fighting against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

"in the course of these 22 years devoted to the building and defence of their motherland, the fraternal chinese people have, by their own efforts and heroic struggle, won spectacular successes in all fields. thanks to the living application of the thought of the beloved and most respected chairman mao tsetung, the great chinese people have transformed, at an accelerated tempo and in a consistently creative way, the semi-colonial and semi-feudal, poor and backward, old china into a powerful socialist state with modern and advanced industry, most flourishing socialist agriculture, prodigiously developing science and technology, and modern and invincible national defence force. thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation have been carried out with brilliant successes in every factory, mine, people's commune, school, establishment and in other enterprises and services, while most brilliant results have been made in the nuclear and space fields.

"all these glorious victories have made an immense contribution to the struggle of all the peoples of the world against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. they constitute a tremendous encouragement to the khmer people fighting on the front line under the leadership of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and for national salvation. steadfastly loyal to their noble internationalist duty, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the great chinese people have always given to this just struggle their powerful and resolute support and their enormous, generous, effective and unconditional aid, and have reaffirmed time and again their determination to increase them still more. in the name of the khmer people, their n.u.f.c. and their r.g.n.u.c., we take this opportunity to renew to your excellencies, the glorious communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the 750 million chinese people our most profound and sincere gratitude for the encouragement, support and multiform aid that they have never ceased to give us.

"in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, the relations of natural friendship between the khmer and chinese peoples have been transformed into a militant solidarity and indestructible, fraternal friendship.

"the khmer people are determined to develop further this militant and fraternal solidarity and friendship with the fraternal chinese people, to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal vietnamese and lao peoples and to carry on the people's national liberation war with a spirit of no retreat and no compromise, whatever the duration and sacrifices, so as to drive all the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon and bangkok lackeys out of the country, overthrow the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique and build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia on the basis of territorial integrity.

"we wish sincerely and whole-heartedly the chinese people under the firm and wise leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by the beloved and most respected chairman mao tsetung new and great successes in all fields, in

accomplishing the tasks set by the ninth congress of the chinese communist party for socialist construction and strengthening of national defence of the people's republic of china, and in their struggle against the imperialist plot of 'two chinas' and for the liberation of taiwan province, inalienable territory of the people's republic of china.

"may the militant and fraternal solidarity and friendship between camoodia and the people's republic of china last for ever and develop continuously."

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 10th Anniversary of Founding of Federal Republic of Cameroon

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the federal republic of cameroon, warmly congratulating him on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the federal republic of cameroon. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency el hadj ahmadou ahidjo,
president of the federal republic of cameroon,

yaounde

on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the federal republic of cameroon, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of cameroon. may the government and people of cameroon achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country. may the good relations between china and cameroon based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence further develop.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 30, 1971

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylon Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of ceylon, in a message to premier chou en-lai, has extended the warmest greetings on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china i have great pleasure, on behalf of the government and people of ceylon, in extending to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china our warmest greetings and sincere good wishes. i am convinced that the close and friendly relations existing between our countries will expand in the years ahead to our mutual benefit. i wish prosperity and happiness for the people of china. please also accept, your excellency, my personal wishes for your health and happiness.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban President Dorticos, Prime Minister Castro Greet China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

osvaldo dorticos torrado, president of the republic of cuba, and fidel castro ruz, prime minister of the revolutionary government, sent a message to vice-chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending cordial felicitations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

in name of the cuban people and cuban revolutionary government, we extend to you and, through you, to the heroic chinese people, their government and leaders our cordial felicitations to greet the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. this victory, achieved through long years of sacrifices and heroic struggles, has made a decisive contribution to the struggle of all peoples against imperialism and for their liberation and national independence. on this occasion, we sincerely wish the chinese people progress and happiness and the increase of friendship between the chinese and cuban peoples.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 29, 1971)

the chinese government delegation with minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo as its leader and chinese ambassador to france huang chen (already in france) as its deputy leader, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the french government.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were francois ortoli, french minister of industrial and scientific development; henri froment-meurice and roger duzer, director and deputy-director of the asian and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry; and louis de la tour du pin, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and others.

huang chen, deputy leader of the chinese government delegation and ambassador to france, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the delegation was also greeted at the airport by diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to france.

professor charles bettelheim, chairman of the national executive committee of the france-china friendship society, and madame marchisio, member of the secretariat of the france-china friendship society, were also present at the airport.

representatives of the patriotic overseas chinese residing in france were also present.

today at the airport vip room, are hung the national flags of china and france. in his brief remarks to reporters, pai hsiang-kuo, leader of the delegation, expressed his belief that the visit will be conducive to the development of the friendly relations between china and france.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets French Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with jacques valade, diet member of gironde in france and dean of the faculty of science of bordeaux university, and his wife; jean chatelain, director of the museum of the french ministry of cultural affairs, and his wife; miss gilberte martin-mery, curator of the museum of bordeaux; and georges delort, cultural counsellor of bordeaux.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including ti wen-wei, wang yen-chiu, lin chen and chang yao.

French Friendly Personage Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

french friendly personage michelle loi arrived in peking by train this evening after visiting shangnai and suchou, as guest of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 13th Anniversary of Founding of Republic of Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, expressing warm congratulations on the 13th anniversary of the founding of the republic of guinea. the message reads:

his excellency ahmed sekou toure
president of the republic of guinea

conakry

on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the founding of the republic of guinea, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the guinean government and people.

the guinean government and people, under your excellency's leadership, have achieved continuous successes in opposing imperialist subversion and armed invasion, eliminating colonial forces, safeguarding national independence and building their country; in international affairs they have supported the struggles of the afro-asian and arab peoples to safeguard and win national independence and have made positive contributions to the afro-asian peoples' anti-imperialist revolutionary cause. the chinese government and people sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the guinean government and people and warmly wish them continuous new victories.

the chinese government and people and the guinean government and people have forged a profound friendship in their protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guinea further develop. may the friendship between the chinese and guinean peoples remain evergreen exclamation

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, october 1, 1971

Guinean Basketball Teams Visit Northeast China City of Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 29, 1971)

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams led by mamadou toure left shenyang for peking by train this evening after a friendly visit to this northeast china city.

the guinean basketball teams arrived here on september 21, they were honoured at a banquet given that evening by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

a ceremony was held at the liaoning indoor stadium on the evening of the 23rd by the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission to welcome the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams. then, the provincial men's and women's basketball teams had friendly exhibition matches with the guinean players.

chen hsi-lien, leading member of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the matches.

before the ceremony took place, chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader of the guinean teams mamadou toure.

the fine sportsmanship and skills of the players of the two countries were warmly applauded by the spectators.

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams had friendly exhibition matches with the men's and women's basketball teams of the p.l.a. shenyang units on the evening of the 26th. tseng shao-shan, leading member of the p.l.a. shenyang units, watched the matches.

while in liaoning, the guinean basketballers had joint practice sessions and exchanged experience with chinese players; this demonstrated the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the two countries. the guinean friends also had discussions with wei feng-ying, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and li su-wen, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee. they visited factories and watched a shooting exhibition by shenyang militiamen and an art performance. wherever they went, the guinean friends were given a warm welcome by the local revolutionary people.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves Peking for Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in iran, left peking by air today for his post.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Bakr Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

president of iraq ahmed hassan al bakr sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, sincerely greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to convey to your excellency, on behalf of the government and people of iraq and in my own name, our sincere felicitations and best wishes for your health and happiness and for the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Delegation to China of Japanese Dietmen's League for Promoting Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations and Japanese Socialist Party Diet Member Hideo Den

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation to china of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by aiichiro fujiyama. they at the same time met hideo den, japanese socialist party diet member and special correspondent of "shakai shimpo".

participating in the meeting were members of the delegation: dietmen of the liberal democratic party tokuma utsunomiya, naozo shibuya, sachio urano, kazuo shionoya and toshio yamaguchi; dietmen of the socialist party tadahisa matsudaira, susumu kobayashi, yanosuke narazaki, masaki ino, banji naruse and noboru agune; dietmen of the komeito (komei party) kazuo fushiki, yasuo suzukiri, yoshiharu kuwana and kunihiko shibuya; dietmen of the democratic socialist party isamu imazumi, katsu kawamura and nagatoshi mukai; and assistants of the delegation sachio uemura, tamotsu yamamoto and yasushi murakami.

participating in the meeting on the chinese side were hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chin su-cheng, ting min, tien chia-hung, hsu tsung-mao, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu, chou pin and others.

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

a 20-member delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by kenzo nakajima and torao miyagawa arrived here by air today at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, shih shao-hua, chao cheng-hung, chou pei-yuan, wu yin-hsien, wang chi-sheng, wang yen-chiu, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, hsiao hsiang-chien, li mao-chai, hsia nai, hsieh tieh-li, liu chang-yu, li fu-jung and liang li-chen.

also present were japanese friends in peking kinkazu saionji, masao shimizu, hideo den, toshio kurihara and ichihei sugiyama, and chairman and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents kan wen-fang and huang wen-chin.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

a 14-member delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by hisao kuroda and seimin miyazaki arrived here today at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, chao cheng-hung, chou pei-yuan, pao kuang-tsung, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yi, chang yu, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung and chen kang.

also present were tosnio kurihara, member of the delegation who had arrived here earlier, and japanese friends in peking kinkazu saionji, masao shimizu, torao miyakawa, norio shirato and ichinei sugiyama, and kan wen-fang, chairman, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman, of the tokyo association of the chinese residents.

CHINA AND KENYA

President of Kenya Kenyatta Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads,

i am glad to convey to you, the government and people of china congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your country's national day.

i am confident that the coming years will bring greater cooperation and understanding between our two countries, for the benefit of our people and the world at large.

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front sent a message on september 29 to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the lao people, the lao patriotic front and in my own name, extend the warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the glorious communist party of china, the heroic chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china.

"in the past 22 years, the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, and the government of the people's republic of china, developing the tradition of arduous and heroic struggle and constantly displaying the spirit of self-reliance, have stood the test of all difficulties

and won tremendous victories in the cause of socialist construction and turned the poor and backward old china into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, advanced agriculture, great defence potential, developed culture and science and constantly improved life of the people.

"while achieving these tremendous victories, the communist party of china and the chinese government, holding high consistently the banner of opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by u.s. imperialism, have given powerful support to the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed and exploited nations, thus making great contributions to the cause of struggle for world peace, national independence, democracy and socialist system.

"the lao people and the lao patriotic front greatly rejoice at every brilliant achievement of the fraternal chinese people and regard it as a vigorous encouragement to the revolutionary cause of the lao people. in their cause of struggle against u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and for the building of an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos, the lao people have always received great and sincere support and assistance from the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people. i take this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to the party, government and people of china for this incomparably precious support and assistance.

"may the chinese people, armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought score more and greater new victories in the cause of socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

"may the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people of our two countries be daily consolidated and well developed."

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation Arrives in Peking after Visiting Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front, arrived here by air this evening after concluding its friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, hu li-peng and liu kuang-ya.

also present was nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking. end item

CHINA AND NEPAL

King of Nepal Mahendra Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

king of nepal mahendra sent a message to vice-chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, extending sincerest felicitations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we on behalf of the government and people of nepal extend to your excellency our sincerest felicitations and best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of china. we are confident that the friendly happy relations between nepal and china would be further strengthened.

Nepalese Prime Minister Bista Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

nepalese prime minister kirti nidhi bista sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending heartiest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the twentysecond anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of china. i am confident that the friendly happy relations subsisting between our two countries could grow stronger in the years ahead.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of Federal Republic of Nigeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to major-general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government of the federal republic of nigeria, warmly congratulating him on the national day of nigeria. full text of the message follows:

his excellency major-general yakubu gowon,
head of the federal military government of the federal republic of nigeria,

lagos

on the occasion of the national day of the federal republic of nigeria, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of your country. may the nigerian government and people win continuous new successes in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and building their country. may the friendly relations between china and nigeria develop continuously. may the friendship between the chinese and nigerian peoples grow daily.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking, september 30, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Party and Government Leading Comrades Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, sent a message yesterday to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, the government of the republic and the entire korean people, extend warmest congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

"the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china which brought about a fundamental change in the life of the chinese people were a great historic event which dealt a heavy blow at the imperialists and colonialists headed by u.s. imperialism and brought the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples of asia and the world to a greater upswing and decisively strengthened the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces.

"in the past 22 years since then, the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung have powerfully pushed ahead with the revolution and construction under the uplifted revolutionary banner of self-reliance, resolutely frustrating all the manoeuvres of the class enemies within and without and thus converted their country, once backward, into a mighty socialist power.

"in recent years, the chinese people have further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and firmly consolidated the position of the revolution in the country by achieving enormous successes in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"the chinese people are now waging a vigorous struggle to successfully carry out the militant tasks put forth at the 9th national congress of the communist party of china and are making a giant stride forward in all fields.

"the korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes recorded by the fraternal chinese people and warmly hail them.

"the korean people resolutely oppose the plots of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to fabricate 'two chinas' and 'one china, one taiwan' and express full support for and solidarity with the struggle of the chinese people to liberate taiwan.

"today the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries are excellently expanding and developing in all fields. we are very happy over this.

"the korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, resolutely fight on shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people on the same front against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the common enemies, holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"we heartily wish the chinese people greater success in the sacred struggle for expediting socialist construction, increasing the defence capabilities and liberating taiwan."

Korean Ministry of Culture Gives Farewell Banquet in Honor of China's Peking Opera Troupe

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1971)

the ministry of culture of the democratic people's republic of korea gave a farewell banquet this noon in honour of the peking opera troupe of peking with tien kuang-wen as its head and tan yuan-shou as its deputy head.

present at the banquet were, among others, pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee, and secretary, of the w.p.k. central committee; pak yong sin, minister of culture; kim gyong

ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present on invitation.

speaking at the banquet, minister of culture pak yong sin warmly congratulated the peking opera troupe on its successful performances during the visit in korea.

she warmly lauded the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the korean and chinese people. she said: "the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people forged by the great leader of our people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung have been continuously strengthened and developed, and will, as in the past, continue to be consolidated and developed."

she said: "the people of our country will stand unswervingly at the forefront of the socialist east, forever unite closely with the fraternal chinese people and struggle resolutely for driving out the u.s. imperialist aggressors from south korea and taiwan, for smashing the attempt of japanese militarism to make aggression against korea and china, for the victory of the great cause of socialism of the two countries and for the promotion of world revolution."

then, head of the peking opera troupe tien kuang-wen made a speech. he first of all expressed the loftiest respect for the concern shown by comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people. at the same time, he extended once again the sincerest thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to the troupe by the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers and for the great support and help given by the korean comrades-in-arms to the troupe in its performances.

he said: "we feel honoured and proud to have such comrades-in-arms as the heroic korean people. we are rejoiced at and inspired by every success of the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers."

he said: "after returning to our motherland, we will convey to the chinese people and literary and art workers the profound friendly feelings of the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers and all the achievements they have made."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of very cordial friendship and enthusiasm.

China's Peking Opera Troupe Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1971)

the peking opera troupe of peking left here by air for home this afternoon, bringing with it the profound friendship of the korean people towards the chinese people. the chinese troupe, led by tien kuang-wen, its head, and tan yuan-shou, its deputy head, has rounded off its performance visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to warmly send off their chinese comrades-in-arms were: pak yong sin, minister of culture; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; li myon sang, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and several thousand people including literary and art workers in pyongyang.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

at the airport one could see a big portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a big portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. holding streamers and waving flowers and multi-coloured ribbons, the crowds bid farewell to their chinese comrades-in-arms while singing the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red" amidst strains of the band.

the peking opera troupe arrived here on september 3 and visited pyongyang and wonsan where it staged the chinese modern revolutionary peking operas "shachiapang" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy" to the warm welcome of the public.

the chinese artists also visited mangyongdae, the site of the former home of the great leader of the korean people premier kim il sung, and the museum of revolutionary history in mangyongdae. they also visited the korean industrial and agricultural exhibition, the chongsan-ri cooperative farm, the palace of young pioneers in pyongyang and the chollima secondary school of wonsan. they also enjoyed excellent performances of music and dance as well as the revolutionary opera "sea of blood" presented by the korean literary and art workers.

the chinese troupe was given very warm welcome and hospitality by the korean comrades wherever it went.

Peking Opera Troupe Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

the peking opera troupe of peking, with tien kuang-wen as its head and tan yuan-shou as its deputy head, returned here by air this afternoon after a successful performance tour of the democratic people's republic of korea. it has brought back the profound friendship of the korean people for the chinese people.

present at the airport to warmly greet the troupe were wu teh, leading member of the cultural group under the state council and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liu hsien-chuan and shih shao-hua, leading members of the cultural group under the state council; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, nao liang, tsao ke-chiang, hsiao te, wu hsiao-ta, liu hsi-lin and li teh-lun; as well as several hundred representatives of the capital literary and art circles.

also present at the airport were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking; sin in ha, head, and kim hyong won and chong chun hwan, deputy heads, of the visiting pyongyang national opera troupe; as well as more than 100 korean art and literary workers.

peking airport was filled with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean literary and art workers. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms sang "the east is red" and "song of general kim il sung", and other revolutionary songs.

tien kuang-wen, head, tan yuan-shou, deputy head, and members of the chinese troupe alighted from the plane amid the playing of drums and gongs. the chinese and korean welcomers pressed forward to warmly shake hands with them. together they hailed the consolidation and development friendship and unity of the people of the two countries.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1971)

the chinese workers' delegation left here by plane for home this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and paying a friendly visit.

the delegation is led by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and its deputy leader is chin tsu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee.

to warmly send the delegation off at the airport were: chon chang chol, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions (g.f.t.u.); kim yun son, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim myong son, kang tae ho and ho tae un, vice-chairmen of the central committee of the g.f.t.u.; li byong chan, chairman of the pyongyang municipal committee of the g.f.t.u.; and several thousand labouring people in pyongyang.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

at the airport, one could see a big portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a big portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. holding streamers and waving flowers and multi-coloured ribbons, the crowds bid farewell to the chinese workers' delegation while singing the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red" amidst strains of the band.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

the chinese workers' delegation with chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, as leader and chin tsu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and standing committee member of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, as deputy leader returned here by air this afternoon, after attending the celebrations of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and paying a friendly visit to korea.

the delegation was met at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and leading members of other departments concerned, including yang yu-heng, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung and wang hsiao-yi.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, and yu song jin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking were also present.

Comrades Keng Piao and Ni Chih-fu Fete Korean SWYL Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming all comrades on the delegation of the socialist working youth league from the democratic people's republic of korea led by o gwang taek, vice-chairman of the s.w.y.l. central committee.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, and kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking attended.

comrade ni chih-fu spoke at the banquet, expressing the warmest welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms. he said: under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, and the korean workers' party, the heroic korean young people have traversed a brilliant course. the korean young people are staunch fighters against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and are a shock force in korea's socialist revolution and construction. we greatly admire the fraternal korean young people for their achievements.

ni chih-fu continued: to realize the unification of the fatherland at an early date is the national aspiration of the 40 million korean people. the chinese people and youth firmly support the just struggle of the korean people and youth for the unification of the fatherland and back the patriotic struggle of the south korean people and youth. we are firmly convinced that u.s. imperialism is bound to be driven out of south korea, the 40 million korean people are sure to be reunited and a unified korea will certainly stand upright in the east.

comrade ni chih-fu said: china and korea are neighbours as closely related as lips and teeth. the chinese and korean people and youth are comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin together. the chinese youth will forever unite with the korean youth and advance abreast with them until complete victory is won in the struggle against the common enemies.

in his speech, delegation leader o gwang taek conveyed the warm comradely feelings of the korean youth for the fraternal chinese youth.

he said: during our visit we will see with our own eyes the achievements made by the fraternal chinese people and youth in building new china under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party.

he added: the korean people and youth actively support their great leader of revolution comrade kim il sung's juche idea, and under his wise leadership, they are bringing about a continuous revolutionary upsurge on all fronts for the complete triumph of socialism and the independent unification of the fatherland at an early date. the people and patriotic youth in south korea, inspired by the achievements made by the people in the northern half of the republic,

are intensifying their struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the puppet clique. the people and youth in north and south korea will overthrow the u.s. and japanese aggressors and unify the fatherland independently in a united national struggle.

o gwang taek said: the militant friendship and unity of the people and youth of korea and china have been daily strengthened over the past few years. the korean youth will, as always, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism, always unite closely with the fraternal chinese people and youth, and wage a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

he declared that the korean youth firmly support the chinese people and youth in their just struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and for the liberation of taiwan.

attending the banquet were all members of the chinese workers' delegation just back from a visit to korea. head of the delegation is chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and deputy head is chin tsu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and standing committee member of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned jen yun-chung, yang yu-heng, liu hung-hsien, chao tan-hsiang, nsien ching-yi, kuo tung-chun, hsing jen-hsien, hsiao huang and mao pao-chung, as well as representatives of peking workers, peasants, soldiers and students.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul Receives Chinese Basketball and Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1971)

pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received the visiting chinese men's basketball and women's volleyball teams this morning.

present on the occasion was kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of korea.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet in Honor of the Chinese Men's Basketball and Women's Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1971)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a banquet this evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese men's basketball team and women's volleyball team.

the banquet was attended by kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee (k.p.c.s.g.c.); kang bom sok, rector of the pyongyang physical culture institute; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; as well as members and coaches of the korean men's basketball team and women's volleyball team.

at the banquet, chinese team leader kung shu-hsiang and vice-chairman of the k.p.c.s.g.c. kim duk jun made addresses. they expressed warm congratulations on the daily consolidation and development of the blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean people forged in the protracted struggles against the common enemies. they pledged to further strengthen friendship and solidarity between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

during the banquet, the players of the two countries ardently sang in chorus in korean and chinese languages the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red". the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship from beginning to end.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Party and Government Leading Comrades Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message yesterday to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we wish, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the national assembly and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and in our own name, to convey our warmest, best greetings, to you and, through you, to the

chinese communist party, the national people's congress and the government of the people's republic of china, and the fraternal chinese people.

"the triumph of the chinese revolution and the emergence of the people's republic of china constituted the biggest victory, next to the great october socialist revolution, in the history of the world revolution. this victory gave rise to a new era in the history of the chinese people, dealt a mortal blow at the imperialist system, and tipped the world power balance definitely in favour of socialism, to the great encouragement of the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america.

"under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and a bosom friend of the vietnamese people, the heroic people of china have ceaselessly promoted their glorious tradition of revolution and heightened their spirit of self-reliance, self-support and tireless endeavour, thereby making one great achievement after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in the struggle against u.s.-led imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. the people's republic of china nowadays is a powerful socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, great defence potential, and advanced culture, science and technology. her international standing increases incessantly.

"these brilliant victories of the brother chinese people fill the vietnamese people with great joy. we regard them as a strong stimulant to us in our struggle against the u.s. aggressors and for national salvation and socialist construction.

"the vietnamese people, in all sincerity, wish the chinese people, armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, many more and yet greater victories in their glorious revolutionary cause.

"viet nam and china are two brother socialist countries and neighbours as close, intimate and bound together as the lips are to the teeth. all through the process of the revolutionary struggles full of sacrifices, hardships and glorious victories in their own countries, the people of our two countries, under the continuous care and education by the viet nam workers' party and the chinese communist party, have closely united together and fought together and founded the profound friendship of 'both comrades and brothers' on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"in their resistance to french colonialism in the past as well as in their current struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the socialist construction of north viet nam, the vietnamese people have always enjoyed a devoted and vigorous support and a great, multiform and effective aid of the chinese communist party and the government and the brother people of china. the party and state leaders of china have many times affirmed their determination to fulfil their internationalist obligation toward the struggle of the vietnamese people and the other peoples of indochina against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, and to give resolute support and assistance to the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, till the latter win complete victory.

"most recently, the government of the people's republic of china signed with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam an agreement on china's non refund economic and military aid to viet nam for 1972. chairman mao tsetung and the party, government and people of china, in their sense of togetherness either in joy or sorrow or disaster, have solicitously expressed their sympathy with the vietnamese people over the recent floods and have granted them timely relief. this is a magnificent expression of the militant solidarity and close friendship between our two peoples.

"on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere and profound gratitude for this inestimable support and assistance from chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the government and fraternal people of china.

"mindful of the instruction of our beloved president ho chi minh, we people of viet nam will do our best to preserve and tend this great friendship between viet nam and china, making it further develop and last eternally."

Hanoi Grand Meeting Marks China's National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 30, 1971)

a grand meeting warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held here yesterday evening under the joint sponsorship of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, the viet nam-china friendship association and the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries.

present at the meeting were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly; hoang quoc viet, member of the viet nam workers' party central committee, member of the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; nguyen van huyen, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; hoang van tien, vice-minister for foreign affairs; vu quoc uy, acting head of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; le quang dao, deputy head of the general political department of the viet nam people's army; tran dang khoa, deputy general secretary of the viet nam democratic party; do xuan sang, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the viet nam socialist party; truong thi my, vice-president of the viet nam federation of trade unions; le thi xuyen, vice-president of the viet nam women's union; nguyen van de, secretary of the central committee of the ho chi minh working youth union; tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi; nguyen van nieu, chairman of the hanoi city committee of the viet nam fatherland front; and representatives of various government departments and mass organizations.

le khcan hong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping, diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in viet nam attended the meeting on invitation.

hoang quoc viet made an opening speech. he said: "we hold this grand meeting today to celebrate, together with the fraternal chinese people, the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china." "under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the esteemed and beloved chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have won brilliant victories in the past 22 years, turning speedily the poor and backward old china into a strong and prosperous socialist state. the vietnamese people greatly rejoice at these great achievements made by the fraternal chinese people."

he said: "in the long struggle against french colonialism in the past and in the current war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction the people of our country have received vigorous support and great and precious assistance from the communist party of china, the chinese government and people. on behalf of the entire vietnamese people, we take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the communist party of china, the chinese government, the esteemed and beloved chairman mao tsetung and the fraternal chinese people. we wish the great chinese people fresh and bigger victories in their cause of socialist construction and defence of peace in asia and the world."

then, nguyen van huyen made a speech. he said: "the triumph of the chinese revolution and the emergence of the people's republic of china constituted the biggest victory, next to the great october socialist revolution, in the history of the world revolution. this splendid victory has dealt a mortal blow to imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, and tipped the world power balance definitely in favour of socialism, to the great encouragement of the national liberation movements in asia, africa, latin america and the whole world."

in his speech, he spoke of the great victories scored by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction and sincerely wish them still greater victories in their revolutionary cause.

he said: "the vietnamese people resolutely support the chinese people's struggle for the recovery of taiwan province, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china and for the restoration of all legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations."

he then dwelt on the great victories of strategic significance won by the vietnamese people fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he pointed out that u.s. imperialism is still very obdurate and bellicose despite its disastrous defeat. on the one hand, it resorted to various means to avoid responding to the seven-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and on the other, it stepped up the implementation of the war "vietnamization"

policy, intensified and expanded the war of aggression against cambodia and laos and sent aircraft to bomb and attack many populated areas in north viet nam. he said: "all vicious schemes and barbarous means of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are doomed to complete failure. keeping in mind forever and following the esteemed and beloved president ho chi minh's teaching that 'so long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away', the vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party, will continuously develop the spirit of resolve to fight and win, defy hardships and sacrifices, advance on the crest of victory, resolutely frustrate the war 'vietnamization' plan, continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples, decisively defeat the u.s. aggressors and carry on the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory."

he said: "viet nam and china are two fraternal socialist states sharing the same mountains and rivers. the people of the two countries have long-standing friendly relations. since the revolutionary cause of the people of our two countries came under the leadership of the proletarian parties, the people of our two countries have united together and fought together and built up a profound friendship of 'both comrades and brothers'."

he said that after the friendly visit by the chinese party and government delegation led by premier chou en-lai to viet nam in march this year, the vietnamese people recently again received with great joy the chinese government economic delegation led by vice-premier li hsien-nien for a friendly visit to viet nam, and the 1972 agreement on china's economic and military aid to viet nam was signed. the vietnamese people regard this as a new wonderful manifestation of the militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples.

he said: "following the sacred testament of their esteemed and beloved president ho chi minh, the vietnamese people are determined to do their utmost to nurture the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and have it consolidated and developed with each passing day."

in his speech, ambassador wang yu-ping, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extended the highest respect and militant salute to the heroic vietnamese people and the people of other indochinese countries now bravely fighting against u.s. imperialism.

after giving an account of the brilliant path of struggle traversed in the past 22 years by the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, ambassador wang yu-ping said, "the chinese revolution and construction have received support from the people of viet nam, indochina and the world. the chinese people will thank them forever and never forget them. following the teachings of chairman mao, the chinese people will learn modestly from the people of various countries and will always support them and march forward together with them."

he said that the present situation in viet nam and the whole of indochina is unprecedentedly good. under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese people have won tremendous victories in their war against

u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their socialist construction. recently, they have scored great successes in the fight against floods. the vietnamese people's glorious deeds and their important contribution to the common struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism will beam with brilliant radiance from generation to generation. the chinese people are proud of having such heroic and staunch comrades-in-arms as the vietnamese people. the chinese people salute the vietnamese people and will learn modestly from them, from their fighting spirit and the rich experience they have gained in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

ambassador wang yu-ping warmly praised the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples for their tremendous victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its continuous intensification of the war of aggression in indochina and its recent military adventure of launching wanton bombing raids on the quang binh province of the d.r.v.n. he said, "the highly vigilant vietnamese people can certainly smash all cunning plots and savage war acts of u.s. imperialism and win complete victory."

he said: "there exist a profound revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. this friendship and solidarity, nurtured personally by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and president ho, the great leader of the vietnamese people, have gone through fire and water and have been developed in the protracted struggle against the common enemy. they are based on proletarian internationalism and no force on earth can disrupt them."

the ambassador said in conclusion, "chairman mao teaches us: 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.' to give all-out support to the struggle of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the unswerving line of our party and government and also the bounden internationalist obligation of our people. the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples have long made up their mind to carry their struggle through to the end. the chinese people also have resolved for long to give firm support to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples, to support them at any time, under whatever circumstances. they will remain steadfast in their stand to make all-out efforts to support the struggle of the peoples of viet nam and the other indochinese countries, till complete victory is won."

the meeting was permeated with an ardent atmosphere of great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples.

vietnamese artists gave excellent performances at the end of the meeting.

the viet nam-china friendship association held a meeting on september 27 in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Yahya Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

agha mohammad yahya khan, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, in a message to premier chou en-lai on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, extends the warmest greetings and cordial felicitations to premier chou en-lai, the chinese government and people. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the government and the people of pakistan join me in extending to your excellency, the government and the people of your great country, our warmest greetings and cordial felicitations. we are confident that the existing friendly relations and meaningful cooperation between pakistan and the people's republic of china would continue to grow in strength in the future.

may the people's republic of china continue to play its valuable role in the preservation of peace in the world.

i take this opportunity to wish the best of health and happiness to your excellency and continued prosperity to the friendly people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party and Government Leading Comrades Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we extend, on behalf of the romanian communist party, the state council and the romanian people and in our own name, the warmest greetings and comradely respect to you, to the communist party of china and to the entire fraternal chinese people.

"the founding of the people's republic of china was the fruit of the protracted revolutionary struggle waged by the chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party, against imperialist domination, for national liberation and for the establishment of a new social system. it marked a fundamental turning-point in the destiny of the chinese

people and at the same time constituted a powerful blow to the system of imperialism and colonialism, making an important contribution to the radical change of the world power balance in favour of socialism.

"the romanian people whole-heartedly rejoice over the entirely new and profound transformations realized by the fraternal chinese people under the leadership of the communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung and the great achievements scored by them in developing industry and agriculture and in raising the living standard through their creative and selfless work, and consider these achievements as valuable contributions to the enhancement of the force and prestige of socialism in the world.

"fruitful relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation based on the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism have been established between the romanian and chinese peoples, between our two parties and two countries and these relations are developing. we highly appraise these relations and express the deep conviction that our visit to the people's republic of china and the comradely talks held with you and other chinese party and state leaders will contribute to the successful development of the friendship and fraternal solidarity between the romanian communist party and the chinese communist party and between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china to the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, in the interest of the unity of the forces fighting against imperialism and for the general cause of socialism and peace.

"on the occasion of this great festival, we heartily wish you and the fraternal chinese people new victories in socialist construction and in the course of making the people's republic of china flourish."

Romanian Broadcasting and Television Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

tai cheng-yuan, leading member of the central broadcasting administration, gave a banquet here today in honour of the romanian broadcasting and television team led by gheorghe atanasiu, editor of the economic news department of the radio station of the romanian broadcasting and television committee.

present on the occasion were cristache mocanu, attache of the romanian embassy in peking, and ion galateanu, peking correspondent of "scinteia" and the romanian news agency.

the romanian team arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

President of Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia Siad Barre Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung yesterday, extending warm and heartfelt congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, government and people of the somali democratic republic and in my own name to extend to your excellency, government and people of the people's republic of china our warm and heartfelt congratulation and greetings on this epoch-making day. we wish to take this opportunity to reiterate the close friendly relations existing between our two countries and peoples. accept, your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on september 28 to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we extend, on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and in our own name, our warmest greetings to your excellencies and, through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

"22 years ago under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by respected chairman mao tsetung, the heroic chinese people defeated the japanese fascists, overthrew the reactionary chiang kai-shek's rule backed by the u.s. imperialists and founded the people's republic of china. this victory of great international significance opened a new era in the chinese history.

"since then the brotherly people of china have ceaselessly brought into full play their revolutionary traditions, fought valiantly, and quickly turned the former poor and underdeveloped china into a socialist country endowed with modern industry, developed agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced science and technology, and particularly taking an important step in nuclear weapon research and space conquest.

"the above-brilliant successes of the chinese revolution constitute a great contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against u.s.-led colonialism and imperialism, for independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

"the people, the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of the republic of south viet nam are very elated at the tremendous achievements recorded by the brotherly people of china and consider them as a strong and precious encouragement to their just struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation. we sincerely wish the chinese people many more brilliant victories in building their powerful country, recovering taiwan, restoring the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china at the united nations organization, thus actively contributing to the safeguarding of peace in asia and the world.

"in their struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, the south vietnamese people have always enjoyed deep sympathy, strong support, and great, precious and effective assistance from the communist party, government and brotherly people of china.

"we take this opportunity to express our sincere and deep gratitude to respected chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party, government and people for this precious assistance.

"the u.s. imperialists, though heavily defeated, remain obdurate and crafty. they obstinately continue their 'vietnamization of the war' plan and the 'nixon doctrine', spare no efforts to prolong their aggressive war in the hope of negotiating from a position of strength and imposing their neo-colonialism on south viet nam, laos and cambodia. but faced with the determination to fight and to win of the vietnamese people who are closely united with the lao and cambodian peoples and are enjoying sympathy and support from the world's people, the 'vietnamization of the war' policy of the nixon administration is seriously going bankrupt and will be surely defeated.

"acting upon the sacred testament of respected president ho chi minh that 'so long as there remains even only one aggressor on our land, we must fight on to sweep him away', the south vietnamese people united in an iron bloc side by side with their blood-sealed countrymen in the north and shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of laos and cambodia, are determined to overcome all difficulties and hardships, persist in and push ahead their fight and bring their resistance against u.s. aggression, for national salvation till total victory.

"may the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of south viet nam and china develop and consolidate with every passing day."

CHINA AND SUDAN

President of Revolution Command Council of Sudan Nimeri Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai yesterday, extending the most heartfelt congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the grand occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china it gives me profound pleasure to extend to your excellencies in my name and on behalf of my colleagues in the revolution command council and the entire people of the democratic republic of the sudan our most heartfelt congratulations wishing your excellencies personal good health and the friendly heroic chinese people continuous progress and prosperity. may the healthy relations and the fruitful mutual cooperation between our two friendly countries and peoples continue with strength and edification for the good benefit of our peoples and for the interest of world peace and prosperity of mankind.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President Assad Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

hafez assad, president of the syrian arab republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 28, extending the warmest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am happy to extend to you, on behalf of the arab syrian people, the government of the syrian arab republic and in my own name, our warmest felicitations and best wishes for your happiness and good health and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly chinese people. on this glorious occasion, i also have the pleasure to express our respect for the struggle of the chinese people against world imperialism of all descriptions and for their precious support to our arab people in the struggle against expansionist zionism, tool of u.s. imperialism.

the relations existing between our two countries and two peoples are solid and will be continuously strengthened and deepened in our common struggle for the freedom of the peoples and the recovery of their potentials.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Nyerere Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

mwalimu julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung yesterday, extending the warmest greetings to chairman mao on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the people and government of tanzania join their friends in the people's republic of china in their celebrations to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on this happy occasion, may i avail myself of the opportunity to convey, on behalf of the people and government of tanzania and on my behalf, my warmest greetings to yourself and the people of the people's republic of china. may the friendly relations happily existing between the united republic of tanzania and the people's republic of china consolidate and develop every passing day for the mutual benefit of our two peoples. the people and government of tanzania congratulate the people of china in their successes in opposing imperialism, colonialism and in defending world peace and are confident that under your wise leadership the people of china will continue to succeed in their noble endeavour. i avail myself of the occasion to wish your excellency a long life and good health.

CHINA AND US

Comrade Keng Piao Fetes US Revolutionary Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

comrade keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all the members of the delegation of the revolutionary union of the united states and comrade pablo y. guzman, leader of the young lords party of the united states and puerto rico, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

attending the banquet were leading members of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee including comrades jen yun-chung, tang ming-chao, chao lan-hsiang, hsing chu-fang and chao hsueh-li.

American Young People Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1971)

sixteen american young people led by mrs. carmelita hinton, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned hsi tao-chung, cheng chi-hung, hsing chiang, lin chen and chu liang. also present at the airport were mrs. hinton's relatives and friends in china william h. hinton, joanne hinton, bertha sneck, erwin engst and joan hinton.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

President of Republican Council of Arab Republic of Yemen Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1971)

abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the arab republic of yemen, sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday extending the warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of your country, i, on behalf of the republican council and the yemeni people, extend to your excellency our warmest and sincerest greetings. i wish the friendly chinese people still greater progress, your excellency perpetual good health and happiness, and further development in the relations between our two countries for the happiness of our two friendly peoples.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 13, 1971 No. 4993

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM AGAINST "LANDLORD-BOURGEOIS HUMANISM"

Sharp Weapon for Criticizing the Theory of Human Nature of the Landlord Class and the Bourgeoisie

- Study of "The Civil War in France"

by

Writing Group of Party Committee of Enterprise Department of General Logistics Department of PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1971)

The "Civil War in France" of Marx, the great teacher of the proletariat, is a great work on scientific communism written as a summing-up of the historical experience of the Paris Commune--the first proletarian regime in the history of mankind. Using the method of class analysis, the work profoundly exposes the reactionary nature and counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the bourgeoisie and fervently extols the astonishing historical initiative and extraordinary revolutionary pioneering spirit of the proletariat of Paris. It is a sharp weapon with which the proletariat of the whole world wage struggle for emancipation, criticize the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, strengthen the building of political power, and prevent it from changing its character.

Today, when the whole Party is "conducting an education in ideology and political lines" and developing criticism of revisionism and rectification in depth, a renewed study of this splendid work will surely start further criticism by us against the theory of human nature and other reactionary fallacies of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie trumpeted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. It will increase our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and our consciousness of the two-line struggle, so that we may never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat but will fight to consolidate it.

Dictatorship of the Proletariat Does Not Abolish Class Struggle

After the proletariat has seized power, does class struggle still exist? Is it necessary to persevere in waging class struggle? A radical divergence exists over this question between the class doctrine of Marxism and the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

In "The Civil War in France," Marx pointed out penetratingly: "The Commune did not abolish class struggle. It was exactly through class struggle that the working class strove to destroy all classes and so to destroy all class rule." This tells us clearly that seizure of political power by the proletariat does not mean the end of class struggle, but means continuation of class struggle under a new situation, and that the basic task of the proletarian dictatorship is the destruction of all classes.

After the establishment of the Paris Commune, the proletariat of Paris waged a courageous, daring struggle against class enemies both inside and outside Paris, effectively defending the red political power of Paris. However, as the Proudhonists renounced the Marxist class doctrine and peddled the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, and moreover were not sufficiently vigilant against the counter-revolutionary attack of the blood-thirsty wolf Thiers, they slackened class struggle and did not struggle vigorously enough against the overt and covert enemies or suppress them firmly enough, which led to the failure of the Commune and at the same time declared the bankruptcy of the "theory of human nature" trumpeted by the Proudhonists.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i inherited the "ideological legacy" of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie which had already been proved to be shopworn goods of revisionism, and with it opposed the brilliant idea in the class doctrine of Marxism that dictatorship of the proletariat did not abolish class struggle. This could only further expose the ugly face of their opportunism and revisionism. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production in China in 1956, they actually declared preposterously, and in complete disregard of the harsh facts of the struggle between the two classes and two roads, that "the struggle (between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie) has come to an end," that "the question of which--socialism or capitalism--will win out is solved," and that therefore "man's special class character will vanish." This is truly reactionary fallacy that tried to obliterate man's class nature, abolish class struggle, and clear the way for restoration of capitalism.

Since the basic completion of the three major socialist transformations in China, the struggle between the two classes and two roads has never ceased for a single day. In 1957 the Right wing of the bourgeoisie attacked the Party on the political and ideological fronts. In 1959 there were anti-Party schemes and activities of P'eng Te-huai and the like. In 1962 the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists

raised the evil wind of restoration of capitalism. Then there was the attack by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang on the proletarian command headquarters.

These violent struggles were life-and-death struggles between the two major opposing classes--the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. They fully show that although the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production has been basically accomplished, "Class struggle has not come to an end. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the various political forces, and the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is still long-termed, zigzagging, and sometimes even very violent." "The question of which--the proletariat or the bourgeoisie--will win out is not yet really settled." ("On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People")

The principal contradiction in our country is still that between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This contradiction cannot be solved in a short period of time. Its solution will take a long time, a hundred years or even longer. It is the development of this contradiction that pushes the socialist society forward. The socialist society will be a historical phase of considerable length of time. In this historical phase the core of the class struggle is still the question of political power, the question of consolidation or subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of following the socialist road or the capitalist road.

Obviously, in the face of such acute, complex and violent class struggle, how can it be said that man's special class nature has vanished? Socialist society "is newly born of the capitalist society, and therefore in its various aspects--economic, moral and spiritual--it still bears the vestiges of the old society from which it has come." (Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. 19, p. 21) These vestiges of the old society profoundly show that class is not only an economic, but also a political, ideological category.

Although the proletariat has deprived the exploiting classes of their means of production, their ideology and reactionary stand are still firmly entrenched. "These people are still around, this class still exists." The exploiting classes have lost their economic base, but they still wield considerable influence in their hereditary domain, the domain of ideology. In certain respects they even enjoy an advantage over the proletariat. They will of course launch a frenzied attack on the proletariat ideologically and politically, wage a death-bed struggle, and try vainly to erode, ravage and swallow the "young bud" of the new society with these vestiges of the old society, so as to regain their lost paradise.

Thus it may be seen that there is absolutely no "common human nature" between the proletariat and the overthrown landlord class and the bourgeoisie, but only special class nature which includes conflicting basic interests. The form of class struggle may change at different times and different stages and the counter-revolutionary tactics of the class enemy may be renovated, but the ever changing counter-revolutionary tricks will not be able to cover up their

reactionary nature. They will always carry out counter-revolutionary sabotage activities openly or covertly in the political, economic, and ideological spheres. This reactionary special class nature of theirs will not change. It will take shape doggedly and repeatedly till the final extinction. It is impossible to prevent it from taking shape.

To obliterate man's class nature with the abstract, super-class "human nature" and abolish the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie is the customary trick of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. But man's special class nature can never be obliterated by "human nature" and such humbug of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

The class doctrine of Marxism holds that man's essential nature "is conditioned and determined by extraordinarily concrete class relations." (Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. 3, p. 86) In a class society everyone lives in a particular class position. He belongs either to this class or that. Abstract, super-class man and the so-called "common human nature" have up to now never existed in a class society.

Chairman Mao points out directly and to the point: "There is only concrete human nature but no abstract human nature. In a class society that means that there can only be human nature with class character but no human nature that transcends classes." ("Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art")

So-called "human nature" is class nature in the concrete. The human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, like that of the blood-thirsty wolf Thiers, urges them to oppress and exploit others, while that of the proletariat inclines it to struggle and make revolution. The struggle between these two kinds of radically antagonistic "human nature" is irreconcilable. It is a violent life-and-death struggle. After the seizure of power by the proletariat, this struggle will necessarily take the form of a struggle of restoration and counter-restoration between the landlord class and the bourgeoisie on the one side and the proletariat on the other. It is a struggle that will run through the whole course of the historical period of socialism.

With the reactionary fallacy of "Class struggle has come to an end" and "man's class character will also vanish," political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i have tried to obliterate man's class nature and "arbitrarily make all classes vanish before the fiery hot idea of 'human nature.'" ("Selections From Marx and Engels," Vol. 1, p. 173) They tried to cover up the contradictions and struggle between the proletariat and the landlord-bourgeoisie, to radically deny the proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and make socialism go backward into capitalism.

If believing in such nonsense we had paid attention only to iron, steel and coal instead of making distinction between the enemy, ourselves, and our allies, and if we had concerned ourselves exclusively with mechanization to the neglect of revolutionization, class struggle and the dictatorship of the

proletariat, and let political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i incite all landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, Rightists, and demons and monsters to come forward and launch a frenzied attack against the proletariat under the smokescreen of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, "then in not too long a time--within a few years or a decade or at most several decades--there would inevitably be a nationwide counter-revolutionary restoration, the Marxist Party would certainly become a revisionist party or a fascist party, and the whole of China would change its color."

We must not be bewildered by the sentimental words of the abstract, supra-class "human nature" trumpeted by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, but must firmly remember Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle!" In all our work we must firmly insist of our own accord on grasping the class struggle in the ideological and political sphere with class struggle itself as the key, isolate and hit at the small handful of class enemies to the utmost possible extent, and assure the smooth progress of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Proletarian Dictatorship Must Be Strengthened

After the seizure of power by the proletariat, should the dictatorship of the proletariat be strengthened or weakened? This is an extremely important question that bears on whether the successful progress of socialist revolution and socialist construction can be assured along the road of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The essence of the Marxist class doctrine is that class struggle will inevitably lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat. The great historical achievement of the Paris Commune was its "demolition" and "smashing" of the state machinery with violence and its "putting the dictatorship of the proletariat into effect." (Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 17, p. 468)

On the other hand, a very important cause of the failure of the Paris Commune was that too little use of the power of the proletarian dictatorship was made. Marx said, "If they are defeated in the future, then they have only their own 'kind-heartedness' to blame." ("Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the Paris Commune," p. 215) Engels also said, "If the Paris Commune had not relied on the power of the armed people in dealing with the bourgeoisie, could it have stood for more than one day? Conversely, do we not have a reason to criticize the Commune for having made too little use of that power?" (Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 18, p. 344) That tells us that if the dictatorship of the proletariat is not strengthened, then there will be the danger of the proletariat's losing the political power it has seized.

Like all new and old revisionists, Liu Shao-ch'i and the political swindlers like him are implacable enemies of the Marxist doctrine concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat. For a long time they have energetically promoted the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, consistently advocated the building of "a rational society with true liberty,

equality, and fraternity" and the establishment of a "most benevolent government," and frenziedly opposed the establishment and reinforcement of a dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

The so-called "rational society with true liberty, equality, and fraternity" is entirely humbug. Facts of class struggle fully show that "Liberty, equality, and fraternity" is a through-and-through hypocritical slogan of the bourgeois theory of human nature, a reactionary slogan intended to protect the capitalist system of ownership and maintain the rule of the bourgeoisie. Marx said that the freedom advocated by the bourgeoisie was "freedom of capital to squeeze the last ounce of fat from workers." "The idea of labeling world-wide exploitation euphemistically as universal love can come only from the head of the bourgeoisie." (Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. 4, p. 457)

Lenin also pointed out: "So long as classes exist, freedom and class equality will be a bourgeois lie to deceive people." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 29, p. 468)

Chairman Mao further points out: "In a society of class struggle, so long as the exploiting classes are free to exploit the working people, the working people will not be free to avoid being exploited." ("On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People")

While the slogan of "liberty, equality and fraternity" was already picked to pieces by the revolutionary teacher, Liu Shao-ch'i and the gang of political swindlers still picked it up and turned it into a plea for the establishment of a "rational society." What was their intention? The answer is that they wanted to build a democratic republic of bourgeois dictatorship. It was only a reprint under the new situation of the slogan "Democratic republic of liberty, equality, and fraternity" put forward by the bourgeoisie in the 18th century. As a matter of fact, such a bourgeois democratic republic represented the bloody rule of capital over labor. The political outer cover of the bourgeois system of democratic republic was in fact a cover for the brutal acts of the bourgeoisie, a deceptive means and an iron fist of repression. That was the ignominious trickery of the bourgeois system of a democratic republic.

In "The Civil War in France," Marx ruthlessly exposed the reactionary nature of the bourgeois democratic republic. He pointed out: "That is the truth. Every time the slaves and the oppressed under the bourgeois system rise to oppose their masters, the civilization and justice of such a system will reveal their own true, cruel face. Such civilization and such justice will then be nakedly savage acts and lawless, godless acts of retaliation."

When capitalism develops to its moribund stage, i.e., the stage of imperialism, the reactionary and decadent nature of the capitalist system will be all the more apparent. In the time of the bourgeois democratic republic this loincloth of "democracy" was already reduced to a tiny piece, so that the falsity and deceptiveness of "democracy" was increasingly apparent. Today, when "capitalism is surely dying and socialism is surely in the

ascendant" (On New Democracy"), and under the condition in which the socialist system is definitely established, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i still try to move the wheels of history backward by building again a bourgeois democratic republic-type of "rational society of true liberty, equality, and fraternity." Is that not purely daydreaming?

The so-called "most benevolent government" is an even more thorough betrayal of the Marxist doctrine of the state. Since the disintegration of the primitive commune there has never been any supra-class "most benevolent government" in all class societies up to the present. Engels pointed out: "The state is merely a machine with which one class oppresses another." Political power is power to oppress. Before the state vanishes completely, where there is state, the government of that state is an instrument of oppression against the class opposed to the state, and not anything benevolent. A bourgeois state is never benevolent to the proletariat and the working people. So-called bourgeois "benevolence" is only a fig-leaf to cover up the reactionary rule over the proletariat.

Ours is a socialist state of proletarian dictatorship. The nature of our state determines its practice of democracy among the people but its avoidance of "benevolence" against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. The functions of a proletarian state are many faceted, but the principal function is suppression. Internally it suppresses the resistance of the exploiting classes and prevents any capitalist comeback; externally it guards against aggression and subversion by imperialism and social imperialism.

One of the fatal mistakes made by the Paris Commune was its failure, under the influence of the Proudhonists' preaching of "benevolence," to give full play to the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, its over-leniency toward the enemy, and its allowing itself to be deceived by the enemy's sham peace talks but real war preparations. As a result, the enemy was given a respite. With the support of the reactionary Prussian king, Thiers, a pastmaster of intrigue and ignominious treachery, launched a furious attack on the Commune and unhesitatingly submerged the revolution in a bloodbath.

This bitter, bloody lesson tells us profoundly that kindness to the enemy amounts to cruelty to the people, and leniency to the enemy is a crime to the people. Therefore a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat must be constantly on the alert against any intrigue of domestic and foreign class enemies to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. There must be no benevolent government for the reactionary actions of the reactionaries and reactionary classes inside the country. It is necessary resolutely to "carry out dictatorship, carry out totalitarianism," and "permit them only to behave themselves properly, but forbid them to say or do what they like." ("On People's Democratic Dictatorship")

As for class enemies outside the country, it is necessary to adopt the revolutionary dual tactics against their counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military adventure and political deception, so as to wage a tit-for-tat

struggle against them. Once imperialism and social imperialism desperately start a war of aggression, the iron fist of proletarian dictatorship will be used to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, totally and cleanly any enemy who daresto invade us.

Starting from the reactionary stand of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him energetically publicized their reactionary political advocacy of a "rational society of true liberty, equality, and fraternity" and the "most benevolent government." Their criminal object was to radically weaken and obliterate the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the weapon of the counter-revolutionary idea of the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, and to change the proletarian dictatorship into a bourgeois dictatorship and socialism into capitalism.

We must not fall into the trap of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him, but must sharpen our vision to see through their underhand schemes. In the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to prevent aggression and subversion from imperialism and social imperialism, and moreover guard against attempts by such ambitionists, schemers and double-dealers as the political swindlers like Khrushchev and Liu Shao-ch'i to usurp the leadership of the Party and the State from the inside and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we lose our revolutionary vigilance and allow Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang to succeed in their schemes, there will be total restoration of capitalism in our country as in the Soviet Union. How dangerous that will be!

Continue To Make Revolution Under the Proletarian Dictatorship To the End

Marx pointed out in "The Civil War in France": "In any revolution, in addition to persons who really represent revolution, there will always appear another kind of people." Such people will "strive to obstruct the true movement of the working class." "They are an inevitable disaster. It will take some time to shake them off." This profoundly tells us that in order to win victory in revolution, the proletariat must know very well how to recognize and "shake off" an impending disaster of various kinds of opportunism and revisionism.

The appearance of opportunist and revisionist disasters in the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat is not a fortuitous happening but a necessary product of class struggle. So long as there is imperialism and the bourgeoisie, the class and ideological root cause for the genesis of such opportunism and revisionism will exist. Socialist revolution is a revolution to utterly destroy all exploiting classes. Class struggle is of course more violent, acute and complex than any revolution in history in which one system of exploitation was replaced by another. Under the condition of the proletarian dictatorship, it is not easy for the class enemy to launch an open, counter-revolutionary armed revolt. The enemies are forced to adopt the same tactic as that adopted by the Monkey when he infiltrated into the

stomach of Princess Iron Fan and there caused her no end of discomfort. They will try to find their agents by all means within the Communist Party and the organs of proletarian dictatorship, so as to realize their big sinister scheme of "changing by peaceful evolution" the proletarian dictatorship into a bourgeois dictatorship. This protracted, zigzagging, and complex character of struggle determines the existence for a long historical period opportunist and revisionist disasters.

As Lenin pointed out: "Opportunism is not a fortuitous phenomenon or the sin, neglect and apostasy of any individual, but a social product of an entire historical period." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 21, p. 224)

The great revolution of the Paris Commune was the "grave" of the disaster of Proudhonism. The Parisian proletariat demolished the hypocritical teachings of Proudhonistic "universal love," started a courageous armed uprising, and founded the first government of proletarian dictatorship in the history of mankind.

Because they did not thoroughly shake off the disaster of opportunism, and owing to the influence and obstruction of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, the Parisian proletariat came to a halt after their seizure of power. They failed to make full use of their dictatorial power to resolutely suppress counter-revolution, thoroughly expropriate the exploiters, confiscate the Bank of France--the counter-revolutionary financial pillar that supported the bourgeoisie, repress the counter-revolutionary press, wipe out the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie, etc. Thus at the end the splendid fruit of victory was buried. This profound historical lesson will never be forgotten by the proletariat of the world.

Like all other opportunists and revisionists of history, such as Proudhon, Bernstein, Khrushchev, Ch'en Tu-hsiu, and Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the political swindlers like him who sneaked into the revolutionary camp are also a kind of disaster that does harm to the revolutionary cause. Liu Shao-ch'i and the political swindlers like him have never been Marxist-Leninists. They are representatives of the bourgeoisie who infiltrated into organs of proletarian dictatorship, a small handful of power-holders in the Party who follow the capitalist road, the most dangerous enemies who would subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the abstract, class-transcending human nature as their banner, the "ego" of extreme selfishness, bourgeois individualism and egocentrism as their core, and maintenance of and conformity to the interests of the restoration of capitalism by the landlord class and the bourgeoisie as their object, the political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type would interfere with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and obstruct or sabotage the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat by sometimes pushing a Rightist opportunist line and at other times pushing a "Leftist" or formally "Leftist" but essentially Rightist opportunist line. When an opportunity arrives, they will seize the political power and turn the proletarian dictatorship into a bourgeois dictatorship.

"The victory of Marx in the theoretical sphere forced its enemies to assume the guise of Marxists." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. 18, p. 583) Liu Shao-ch'i and the political swindlers like him made themselves up as born Marxists, but what they did was to oppose the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Superficially they also quoted Marxist sayings, but in fact they used them out of their context and deliberately distorted their meaning, spread rumors and sophistry, passed the false for the true or confused the true with the false, and held up a red flag to oppose the red flag. Their words and actions were highly deceptive and misleading.

Therefore, we must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Conscientiously read books and study, and master Marxism," radically raise the theoretical and ideological level of our understanding of Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, raise our consciousness of the two-line struggle, and distinguish the correct line from the erroneous line, true Marxism from false Marxism, and materialism from idealism. In this way we shall be able to avoid falling into the trap of some of the political swindlers who profess to understand Marx but who are in fact opposed to Marx. We shall be able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line even more consciously and continue to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to the end.

Having made a comprehensive summing-up of the historical experience of proletarian dictatorship in China and foreign countries, the great leader Chairman Mao promptly issued to the whole Party, the whole Army, and all the nationalities of the whole country the great call, "Never forget class struggle" and "Guard against the emergence of revisionism!" He also told us clearly and definitely: "Socialist revolution on the economic front (in respect of the system of ownership of means of production) alone is not enough, and moreover is not solid enough. There must also be a thorough socialist revolution on the political as well as the ideological front." This has opened for us a successful way to thoroughly shake off the disaster of opportunism and revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent restoration of capitalism, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

Guided by Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and tempered in the violent storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of our country have brought the disaster that is Liu Shao-ch'i and the political swindlers like him, together with the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and other reactionary fallacies which they trumpeted, to history's court of justice and dumped them into the garbage dump of history.

However, so long as classes and class struggle exist, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism will not cease. Under the new situation, the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and its pernicious influence will still assert itself in various forms and by various means. All class enemies will continue to use this counter-revolutionary ideological weapon of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and ceaselessly launch attacks against the proletariat in the ideological and political spheres.

We must never lose our revolutionary vigilance under any circumstances, but must firmly bear in mind the basic line of the Party for the entire historical period of socialism, resolutely persevere in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and thoroughly shake off the disaster of opportunism and revisionism, so that the leadership power of the Party and the state may forever remain in the hands of Marxist revolutionaries and our Party and State may be forever prevented from changing color.

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The successful experience and lesson of failure of the Paris Commune--"the splendid forerunner of a new society"--as summed up in "The Civil War in France" is an invaluable asset to the proletariat of the whole world. In reviewing this brilliant work, we should make the historical experience of the Paris Commune our guide, understand and apply even better the theory of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship as expounded in "The Civil War in France," thoroughly criticize and repudiate the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and other reactionary fallacies trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and the political swindlers like him, and remove all their influence and remnant poison. "At no time can we forget class struggle, nor can we forget the dictatorship of the proletariat," but we must forever march triumphantly forward along the route of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat indicated by Chairman Mao!

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

A Paean to the People's Army

by

Hung Chuang-chih (红壮志), of a certain unit
of the Armored Forces of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Without a people's army the people have nothing." In accordance with the principle of "returning to the stage but rising above the stage," the technicolor film of the contemporary revolutionary Peking opera "Shachiapang," with its perfect composition, magnificent images, and brilliant color, has projected the heroic figure of Kuo Chien-kuang more perfectly on the panoramic background of the Anti-Japanese War and composed a mighty paean to the people's army.

Chairman Mao says, "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on." This is the spiritual quality of the people's army armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung that has been fully made manifest in the film "Shachiapang."

In the scene "Holding Out," the lowering sky and the marshes symbolize the dangerous situation at the enemy's rear. Following, the camera cuts to Kuo Chien-kuang who stands erect with some fighters deep in the reeds, holding their rifles and gazing into the distance. This series of takes enables people to see that in the midst of difficulties, Kuo Chien-kuang is still full of confidence, high in mettle and resolute in battle. Faced with blockade and encirclement by the enemy, and gazing into the distance where Shachiapang is lost in mist and clouds, the films portrays the inner world of Kuo Chien-kuang's contempt for difficulties and courage for carrying on the fight. When Kuo Chien-kuang, in the predicament of running out of food and medicine, thinks of "Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee guides us forward," the camera zooms in on Kuo Chien-kuang with his arms raised and gazing straight ahead, firm and resolute, fully displaying the mentality and sentiment of the people's fighters' boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. He firmly believes that with Chairman Mao and with the thought of Mao Tse-tung he is bound to triumph over the difficulty and will be able to hold out in the marshes.

Following is a long shot of Kuo Chien-kuang marching with long strides, with a panoramic view of the whole field, singing "Encouraged, we are keeping up the fight around this lake town" which further proclaims that Kuo Chien-kuang firmly remembers Chairman Mao's teaching and his strong determination to continue the fight in the lake town. When he sings "Do not say the marshes are locked in dense mist and clouds," a medium shot shows Kuo Chien-kuang's courageous, unperturbable and dauntless spiritual features.

Finally there is a close-up shot of Kuo Chien-kuang as he sings "Nothing can block out the radiance of the red sun." He is seen with his head held high, and his hands rising slowly upward, and the radiant light of the sun bursts through the clouds and falls on his face. Under the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Kuo Chien-kuang stands obstinate and upright, strong and immovable, like a pine tree in the snow and cold, ushering in the victory of tomorrow.

This series of takes has been neatly and tightly organized. It has movement and pace, and vividly expresses the indomitable and insurpassable spirit of revolutionary heroism, and in the difficult and dangerous fight, prominently displays the character of the people's army.

In the three scenes "To the Attack," "Breaking Through" and "Wiping Out the Enemy," the film concentrates in giving prominence not only to Kuo Chien-kuang's courage in crushing the enemy, but also to his ability to steer the changing course of the war.

In "To the Attack," when Kuo Chien-kuang sings "The moon lights our road to battle," the camera moves from the moon to the bamboo grove and then to the path and moving back to give a full view of the plain. It shows Kuo Chien-kuang leading the commando platoon to the attack. After Kuo Chien-kuang has appeared, the camera closes in on him and shows his blazing eyes, his careful look around, his heroic mien and exceptional poise. Following that the camera again draws back for a full view. This series of takes with full views in conjunction with close-ups strongly brings out the gallantry and alertness of Kuo Chien-kuang.

From the part "We cross rivers and hills" to "or a beehive set on fire," the moving camera technique is brought into full play to make manifest the heroic mass image of the commando platoon in "Advancing rapidly we'll spring a surprise attack on Shachiapang," and enables Kuo Chien-kuang not only to form an integrated part of the collective whole, but to stand out larger and more prominent than the rest.

In the scene "Wiping Out the Enemy," the heroic figure has to be created with the help of choreography. This film has again and again clearly made manifest the heroic figure of Kuo Chien-kuang, his gallantry and alertness as well as his agility and invincibility to create a strong artistic impression on the people.

For example, not long after the development of the "fight" between the commando platoon and the wiping out of the Japanese and puppet troops, the camera makes use of the violent battle scene to successfully create a mood for Kuo Chien-kuang. Following the appearance of Kuo Chien-kuang, it uses medium and close shots to show him using his gun on the enemy, a full shot of him engaged in hand to hand combat with the enemy, and again a close-up to catch his angry eyes glaring at the enemy. When Kuo Chien-kuang fires several shots in succession and accurately picks off one enemy soldier after another, and stands with Kuroda under his foot in a dramatic pose, the camera

zooms in from a full shot to a close shot of Kuo Chien-kuang, with his eyes staring fiercely forward, standing steady as a rock, and following is a shot of the red sun rising in the sky symbolizing the return of light once more to the people of Shachiapang.

This series of interchanging close-ups and full view shots is an organic integration which not only retains the full flavor of the choreography of Peking opera, but also strongly depicts the gallant and alert features of the heroic characters.

The insurpassable spirit of revolutionary heroism of Kuo Chien-kuang, his agile and alert style of fighting is derived from the lofty quality of love for the people of the motherland and the desire to serve the people whole-heartedly. Chairman Mao teaches, "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly." In creating the heroic image of Kuo Chien-kuang, the film has always paid attention to giving prominence to the class essence of the people's army.

In "Evacuation" when Kuo Chien-kuang sings a duet with Aunt Sha, the film employs the method of integrating long shots with close-ups to give expression to the kinsfolk feeling between the people's army and the people to the full. This duet is handled with rich emotion and is very touching.

The film also makes use of the technique of superimposing to show the beautiful scenery south of the Yangtze and to bring out the patriotic thought and sentiment of Kuo Chien-kuang. In "Evacuation," when Kuo Chien-kuang returns in a boat with baskets of rice, the camera takes in a full view of the panoramic expanse of the blue water of the lake which contrasts vividly with the scene in "Holding Out." In dealing with the part where he sings "The glory of the morning is mirrored in Lake Yangcheng," the film concentrates in bringing out Kuo Chien-kuang's fierce love for the motherland and hatred of the enemy.

The use of superimposing has shown the inner world of Kuo Chien-kuang's boundless love for the great motherland and enables it to be fully expressed to the audience. He sings loudly praises of the industry and bravery of the Chinese people, and his love for the great motherland and his determination to resist the aggressors are completely fused together. Kuo Chien-kuang, this heroic model of the people's army places the interests of the people above everything else and takes class liberation as his own fighting task. The lofty proletarian quality of Kuo Chien-kuang dazzles the eyes.

The technicolor film "Shachiapang" has successfully created Kuo Chien-kuang, this heroic model of the revolutionary armed struggle, and he will always be an inspiration to all revolutionary fighters to follow Chairman Mao closely, to grasp the gun well and to fight valiantly for the defense of the motherland and for the liberation of all mankind. If imperialism and social imperialism dare to launch a war of aggression, they will in the manner of Japanese imperialism in the past suffer the same ignominious fate. Victory shall belong to the great heroic army of our people.

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Vanguard Fighters in Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

Yang Chun-ch'ing (杨俊青), worker of Yungting Machine Works, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1971)

On the screen is a night scene in which Sister Ah-ching, a distinguished woman communist, passes through the bamboo grove and comes forward in brilliant light. The color film "Shachiapang" fully adopts the method of expression of the film art and successfully molds the heroic image of Sister Ah-ching, an underground Party worker.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out incisively: "In most of China, Party organizational work and mass work are directly linked with armed struggle; this is not, and cannot be, any Party work or mass work that is isolated and stands by itself." Sister Ah-ching firmly carries out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and closely links her underground work with the winning of a victory of the armed struggle. Nurtured by the Party, Sister Ah-ching, in the course of the fiery and arduous class struggle and struggle for national liberation, has grown up to be a vanguard fighter capable of unswervingly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Sister Ah-ching has deep proletarian class feeling for the wounded soldiers of the New 4th Army. She takes the relationship between the people and the soldiers as a class relationship and as relationship between bone and flesh. For this reason, in dangerous environments, she stands at the ideological high plane of wholeheartedly serving the armed struggle and fights tit-for-tat against the enemy, preserving a fresh force for the revolution.

At the beginning of scene six, "A Rescue Plan," clouds gather densely and the sky is dark and lowering, symbolizing that Shachiapang is in the grips of White terror. At this instant, the picture fades out and the next scene is Sister Ah-ching, with her back to the camera, gazing at the marshes and deep in thought, expressing her eager concern for the wounded soldiers. In this scene, a long shot is applied in presenting Sister Ah-ching's singing of the major aria, "I can certainly meet this test and beat the enemy." When she comes to the line "Our men have run out of food and medicine, and we've lost touch," the camera is quickly pushed forward to form a close-up shot of her, specially focusing on her face, which expresses her true feelings and close concern for her comrades-in-arms. Here, every note she sings carries weight and is filled with warmth. While she sings this aria, a close-up shot is taken of her at times and a full view at other times, fully depicting a communist's class feelings of boundless love for the soldiers who are children of the people and her boundless devotion to and strong sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause, and fully expressing her firm determination to accomplish her assignment and also her broadness of mind of revolutionary optimism.

Secretary of the Party branch and an underground liaison worker at Shachiapang, Sister Ah-ching bravely shoulders the heavy load of protecting the wounded soldiers. Before the Japanese bandits start their "mopping up," Sister Ah-ching has made ready a boat and some food, hiding the comrades among the reeds for the time being. In the circumstances of arduous struggle, she tries all possible means to send to these comrades some food and medicine. In the face of the wicked enemy, she remains calm and tactfully fights against the enemy and yields not an inch to the enemy. At the moment of danger, she, with revolutionary sagacity and boldness, induces the enemy into firing a gun, thereby artfully sending a warning to the comrades amid the reeds. In the difficult circumstances when food and medicine run short, she obeys the instruction of the hsien Party committee, relies on the masses and moves all wounded soldiers in safety to Red Stone Village, preserving a powerful fighting force for the armed struggle. These unforgettable scenes tell us how Sister Ah-ching fears no hardship, bloodshed and sacrifice in accomplishing the Party's assignment under any dangerous and difficult circumstances, leaving unforgettable memories in our minds.

In the scene "A Rescue Plan," Sister Ah-ching thinks of the great leader Chairman Mao when she is in a difficult situation where the enemy sends his men to detain the boat and she is being kept under surveillance. At the time, amid the strains of the solemn "The East Is Red," the scene changes from a close-up shot to a full view of her, showing the audience a wide scope and demonstrating the inexhaustible strength Chairman Mao's great teachings have given her. Meanwhile, a bright red ray is cast on the heroine, symbolizing the radiance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Finally, the scene changes into a close-up of Sister Ah-ching. The expression of excitement seen from her face shows that, with Chairman Mao's brilliant teachings and the endless wisdom of the revolutionary masses, she can surmount any difficulty. This kind of strong artistic exaggeration deeply demonstrates that Sister Ah-ching's strength, wisdom, courage and confidence of a sure victory come from the great Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Sister Ah-ching has set for us a brilliant example of firmly carrying out the correct line. This example will always inspire us to go on making revolution and advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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Hold the Gun Tight in Our Hands

by

Hai Chen (海震) of a certain naval unit of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1971)

"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

To win emancipation and to liberate themselves, the revolutionary people must have the courage to struggle and to win and must always take the gun firmly in their hands.

The strains of the martial, revolutionary song "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" are resounding. With a pistol hanging from his shoulder, Kuo Chien-kuang, a political instructor of the New 4th Army, comes forward hastily from the bamboo grove on the enemy's blockade line. He looks round vigilantly. A close-up covers the whole screen: At his back is the star-studded sky. Brave and forceful, Kuo Chien-kuang looks round with bright eyes. As soon as it starts, the color film "Shachiapang" shows to the audience its guiding thought of warmly eulogizing the revolutionary gun and giving prominence to the people's armed struggle.

The iron hammer smashes the evil chain; the gun changes the old world. "The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of issues by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution." This film gives prominence to our Army's front attack on Shachiapang and its use of revolutionary armed forces in wiping out counter-revolutionary armed forces. It further reveals the courage and invincibility of the people's army.

The film shows Kuo Chien-kuang leading a commando platoon in a surprise attack on Shachiapang in cooperation with the main force. It first devotes a series of shots showing the changing scene in the moonlight to describe the quick march of the commando platoon across mountains and rivers at night. Immediately after that, scenes of rapid advance symbolize the thrust of people's armed force into the enemy's heart like a dagger. When our fighters jump over the high wall, there appears on the screen a bright-red maple tree, in contrast to the dark sky at night and the fighters' grey uniform, giving a more impressive description of our fighters' red hearts and irresistibility. In the scene of wiping out the enemy, close-ups are used, showing clearly how Kuo Chien-kuang accurately picks off one enemy soldier after another and finally stands with Kuroda, the Japanese chieftain, under his foot. At that moment the red sun rises, the trumpet loudly sounds the charge, and Kuo Chien-kuang is seen in the morning sun, looking brave and bright and beckoning his soldiers to march forward. This again shows that the people build their political power by means of the gun and that the revolutionary gun is the life blood of the laboring people.

Once they are armed with guns, the workers and peasants must equip their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only when it is under the command of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can a gun be immensely powerful and ever invincible under any hardships and difficult conditions.

Clouds fly past in the sky and waves roll in the lake. On the screen is seen Commander Kuo Chien-kuang holding his pistol and contemplating: In the marshes where they have nothing to hide themselves, the waves beat the shore and the place is flooded, and in the complex conditions where food and medicine run short and news has been cut off, how should the fighters be encouraged to hold out, wait for orders and tightly grip their guns, and what should be done to figure out the fluctuating field situation?

"Shots from the opposite shore ring through the marshes..." The singing of this major aria intensively expresses the character of this commander of the people's army, Kuo Chien-kuang. When he sings loudly and in excitement, "Do not say the marshes are locked in dense mist and clouds, nothing can block out the radiance of the red sun," the strains of "The East Is Red" ring peacefully and the red rays dispel the clouds and shine over the marshes, warming the hero Kuo Chien-kuang. This deeply shows that the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought is the source of strength and the motive force of fighting for the revolutionary fighters. It is precisely because they are nurtured by the great Mao Tse-tung's thought that the people's fighters have the noble character of being devoted to Chairman Mao and warmly loving the motherland and the people and have the revolutionary capacity of being resourceful in planning, being good at making decisions and having great sagacity and boldness. Invincible are the revolutionary gunners who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and who serve the people heart and soul.

Lenin, the great teacher of the proletariat, said: "The oppressed class is only fit for being used as a slave if it makes no effort to learn to grasp and acquire a weapon." While reviewing the historical experience through the screen, we are happy to see that the East wind blows strong all over the world today and to hear the sound of battle drums reverberate in the skies. A new upsurge of the struggle against imperialism and its running dogs is rolling forward and developing briskly. People are taking up their guns to strive for national independence, to win national liberation, to launch a people's revolution and to defend the fruit of their victory. The mighty current of the revolution flows ever onward and no force can stop or divert it. The dialectic of history has served this relentless warning to all aggressors: The revolutionary war is bound to win and the counter-revolutionary war is doomed to fail!

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The Brilliant Image of A Revolutionary Old Woman

by

Tung Feng-wen (董风文) of Tungfeng brigade, Hsinghuo people's commune, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 27, 1971)

In the color film, "Shachiapang," a modern revolutionary Peking opera, the image of Aunt Sha, a revolutionary old woman, becomes even more gigantic and beautiful than it is on the stage. Her boundless devotion to the Party and the revolutionary cause, her boundless love for the soldiers who are the children of the people, and her deep-seated hatred against the class enemies are expressed all the more profoundly and elaborately.

In the scene "Evacuation," Aunt Sha, full of hatred for the enemy, tells the soldiers the hardships her family suffered in the past. Looking at the red sun rising in the east, she says this from her heart: "The Communist Party of China is like the bright sun!" In this close-up, this old woman who suffered bitterly in the old society and deeply appreciates the happiness of today gives vent to her class feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao. Her face wears a smile of happiness and her eyes are filled with gratitude for the Communist Party.

"Without the Party, my whole family would have died long ago." It is precisely for this reason that she cherishes boundless love for the soldiers who are children of the people. When she hears some comrades ask to rejoin their units, she feels anxiety for them. From this picture, we see clearly: Aunt Sha affectionately touches Kuo Chien-kuang's arms and her eyes are filled with deep class affection. This revolutionary old woman who suffered bitterly in the old society fulfills her boundless love for the Communist Party by taking care of the wounded soldiers. This is a picture of harmony between the Army and the people like fish and water, graphically embodying the great truth, "When the army forms one with the people, such an army will be invincible."

In the scene "Denouncing the Enemy," Aunt Sha stands upright before the enemy. Her boundless gratitude for her own kin and hatred for the enemy fills her heart. The film shows us clearly: How much love and yet how much hatred there is in Aunt Sha's eyes! She wrathfully denounces the gang of traitors and stooges. The long aria she sings with grief and wrath is filled with strong patriotic thinking and feeling. An old woman who has suffered enough in the past, Aunt Sha witnesses the fight of the New 4th Army and the Communist Party against the Japanese aggressors for national salvation, sees how they endure all hardships, march eastward to areas south of the Yangtze to deliver the laboring people from misery. She also sees how traitors like Hu Ch'uan-k'uei seek personal glory by betraying the country, willingly serve as faithful running dogs to the Japanese bandits and point their guns toward the New 4th Army and the patriotic villagers.

She cherishes implacable hatred for the enemy. Aunt Sha is filled with courage while Hu Ch'uan-k'uei, Tiao Te-yi and others turn pale with fright, hiding themselves in a corner, losing their wits and being disheartened. Aunt Sha's relentless denunciation is like a sharp dagger piercing the enemy's heart. This denunciation is filled with the Chinese nation's brave, unyielding spirit of resistance; it carries the force of a thunderbolt.

The brilliant, heroic image of Aunt Sha in the color film, "Sha-chiapang," is deeply imprinted on our minds, rousing our implacable hatred against the class enemies and the national enemies and our boundless love for the Party, Chairman Mao and the soldiers who are the children of the people, and encouraging us to follow Chairman Mao forever in making revolution for the rest of our lives!

* * *

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Train Foreign Language Personnel with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results for the Sake of the Revolutionary Cause of the Proletariat

by

Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team Stationed in Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 27, 1971)

In September 1970 more than 1,000 worker-peasant-soldier students were enrolled in the 15 sections of the Foreign Language Department of our university. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The school term should be shortened and education should be revolutionized" and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of teachers and students used revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to open the way, boldly engaged themselves in practice and struggle arduously to create a foreign language department of a socialist university!

Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics and Using Revolutionization To Push Forward the Study of Foreign Languages

The Foreign Language Department of the old Peking University pursued Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, practiced "three separations" to a grave degree, conducted an education which imitated things foreign, use feudal, bourgeois and revisionist thinking to poison the students and served the restoration of capitalism. It must be thoroughly reformed.

The foreign language department of a socialist university should train linguists for the sake of disseminating Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, supporting world revolution, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It should train the worker-peasant-soldier students to become "laborers with socialist consciousness and culture," make them loyal to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, enable them to master the tool of foreign language and impart a certain amount of cultural knowledge to them. In order to achieve these aims we grasp the following three key questions:

1. Remain firm in correct political orientation.

Chairman Mao taught us: "All work in the school is for the sake of changing the thinking of the students." We firmly follow the road of building the school politically, energetically grasp the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people, guide the students to read Marxist, Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works with relevant problems in mind, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's diplomatic line, incessantly conduct education in ideology and the political line, raise their consciousness

in class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution, and cultivate in them a revolutionized and fighting work style.

Correct the purely professional viewpoint and establish a firm concept of political power:

At the beginning, some of the students thought "going to the university is our duty, but we do not have to worry about supervising and reforming the university" and "should stuff knowledge into our bags" when we are at school. Through repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental question in revolution is the question of political power," they realized that they must not forget the grave lessons we learned from the old university. They said: "To create a proletarian system of education is a mission imposed upon us by history; to supervise the university and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to reform the university is our undeniable duty." Through incessant repudiation of the purely professional viewpoint, students who formerly "only fix the target at learning so many foreign new words and only work on professional studeies" decided to "fix the target on the two great figures of 'seven hundred million' and 'three billion' and work on 'attendance, supervision and reform'." With a far-sighted aim of liberating the whole of mankind firmly implanted in their hearts, the broad masses of students learned for the sake of revolution, did a good job in educational revolution, grasped civil power well for the sake of the proletariat and consolidated political power.

Overcome the idea of "spontaneous redness" and raise consciousness in continuing revolution:

Some of the students had the idea of being "selected red seeds who are red all over" and of having "done about enough in ideological remolding." But everybody studied Chairman Mao's works with questions in mind, tried to understand the essence of the idea of "spontaneous redness" and its danger from the height of class struggle, line struggle and philosophy, and tried to realize the significance of overcoming "spontaneous redness" from the need of continuing revolution. They extensively developed activities of discussing every happening, opposing arrogance, eliminating self-complacency, launched an offensive against bourgeois thinking, and incessantly promoted their own ideological revolutionization.

Repudiate the "theory of foreign language being special" and resolutely practice "education must serve proletarian politics and must also combine itself with productive manual labor":

Counter-revolutionary revisionist elements Chou Yang and company emphasized the "speciality" of foreign languages and advocated that "special" environment and "special" conditions were needed for the study of foreign languages in a vain attempt to turn the students into a "special" spiritual nobility. We repudiated the "theory of foreign language being special," persistently gave first priority to changing the students' thinking and cultivating the worker-peasant feeling, and made class struggle and productive manual labor compulsory subjects for the students. The students actively took part in the repudiation of the bourgeoisie and in productive manual labor, practiced reform of foreign

language teaching in the three great revolutionary movements, and voluntarily remolded their world outlook.

A branch of the university taught foreign languages in the vast expanse of the countryside. The broad masses of students "stay in straw sheds but fix their eyes on the whole world; therefore they are enthusiastic in their study of foreign languages." They implemented Chairman Mao's instructions "students should consider study their principal task but should also study other subjects," made rational arrangements for study and manual labor, and persistently practiced their foreign languages everyday.

By engaging in production as they studied, the teachers and students scored preliminary achievements in ideological revolutionization, in foreign language teaching as well as in the performance of productive manual labor. By doing so they powerfully refuted various bourgeois preposterous theories and declared the "theory of foreign languages being special" bankrupt. The students said heroically: "We follow the brilliant broad 'May 7' road, remain workers, peasants and soldiers in the university of Mao Tse-tung's thought and will never become foreign-style students of the old university!"

2. Learn the fundamentals of foreign languages for the sake of revolution.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is not easy to learn a language well, we must work hard," we make it our principle to practice "assiduous drills," cultivate a serious and careful studying style and demand the students to work hard on their study of pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary and build a relatively firm foundation in hearing, speaking, writing, reading and translation.

To learn the fundamentals of a foreign language we must persevere in the viewpoint of "politics is the commander and soul" and "the relation between red and expert and between politics and work is the unification of two antagonistic things." We must repudiate "intellectual education first" as well as eliminate the interference by the extreme "Leftist" thinking of negating intellectual education, pay attention to drawing a clear line between studying hard or for the sake of revolution and personal struggle or following the white and expert road, practice "giving prominence to politics without forgetting to learn assiduously and without forgetting the commander," and strive to use revolutionization to push forward the study of foreign languages.

To learn the fundamentals of a foreign language we must oppose "theory above everything." In the study of foreign languages we must indeed master necessary grammatical theories and use them to guide the practical application of the language. However, "theory above everything" which leads people to memorize grammatical rules mechanically and separate theory from practice can only hinder the elevation of linguistic proficiency.

At the beginning some people directed their zeal for assiduous drill to the mechanical memorizing of grammatical rules and vocabulary in the belief that it would not be too late to practice speaking after grammar

was mastered. As a result, much energy was spent without obtaining much result. But after the tendency of "theory above everything" was repudiated, the broad masses of students developed the study style of combining theory with practice, worked hard to create conditions for the study of foreign languages, and paid attention to practical proficiency, particularly in hearing and speaking. In this way they made relatively fast progress.

To learn the fundamentals of a foreign language we must repudiate "talent education" which is based on idealist transcendentalism. Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i advocated "talent education," said that one must have "talent" and "aptitude for languages," and condemned worker-peasant-students as "people from the hills cannot learn foreign languages." Influenced by the remnant poison of "talent education," some of the students lost confidence when they encountered difficulties in study.

So we organized the students to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought, repudiated "talent education," aroused the students' hatred toward the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education and strengthened their confidence in learning foreign languages well for the sake of revolution. They said: "It is a high degree of revolutionary responsibility, not this mystic 'aptitude for languages,' and practice, not 'talent,' that enable us to learn foreign languages well. There is no difficulty which fighters armed with Chairman Mao's philosophical thought cannot overcome."

Elimination of ideological obstacles greatly raised the consciousness of the broad masses of students in studying assiduously and created an atmosphere of diligent study and assiduous drilling.

3. Study cultural knowledge hard.

Students of foreign languages must learn more cultural knowledge, enrich their thinking and open up their vision. Consequently in the repudiation of the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist black trash sold by Chou Yang and company under the pretext of "learning knowledge," we must pay attention to overcoming the tendency of neglecting the study of cultural knowledge and grasp the elevation of cultural standards of foreign language students as an important link. The following is our way to achieve this aim:

Establishment of "general situation" classes: This is to give a preliminary introduction to the students about the situation in the country of the target language and to introduce to them relevant reference books so as to enable them to acquire a general understanding of the politics, economy, culture, military affairs history and geography, etc., of the country of the target language as well as of the principal countries in the world and to learn from the advanced experience of the revolutionary people of the various countries.

Study cultural and historical knowledge in conjunction with important international events: For instance, during a commemoration of the centenary of the Paris Commune, some sections of the Oriental Languages Department analyzed some of the important political events which took place

in countries of the target languages as well as their historical lessons. This enabled the students to understand the history and current situation of these countries as well as deepened their understanding of writings by Marx about the experience and lessons learned from the Paris Commune and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and "We should have a Marxist-Leninist line."

Reading newspapers persistently and paying attention to current affairs: In addition to setting time aside for newspaper reading we must also have a correct method to guide newspaper reading. For instance, after the Middle East incident took place the Arabic and Russian Sections explained to the students the geographic locations of the Middle East countries, their historical changes, and the origin of "Zionism." The sections also revealed to the students the true story about the collusion and strife between US imperialism and Soviet revisionism to realize their ambition of expansionism.

Establishment of Chinese language classes. The students' standard of Chinese has an important and direct bearing on their learning of foreign languages and on their future linguistic work. Consequently elevation of their standard of Chinese is a question which must not be neglected. At present we use the method of symposiums on special topics and extracurricular assistance to teach the students knowledge of the Chinese language and train them in writing Chinese.

Compilation of New Foreign Language Teaching Materials Under the Guidance of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Teaching materials must be thoroughly reformed." Foreign language teaching materials of the old Peking University sold feudal, bourgeois and revisionist black trash in a big way, advocated the bourgeois theory of human nature, publicized the bourgeois way of life, led the students to follow the road of fame, expertise, and personal struggle, and thus gravely poisoned the students. These teaching materials contained complicated and immense language systems and made things mystical: there were fundamental grammar, systematic grammar, theoretical grammar, etc., which repeated themselves without end. Upon graduation, the students became "well versed in grammar but spoke haltingly." An analysis and repudiation of the old foreign language teaching materials revealed to everybody profoundly: Foreign language teaching materials either use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people or use bourgeois ideas to poison people; there is no such teaching materials that purely the idea of knowledge.

Reform of teaching materials is a profound revolution in which there is always a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. Remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education is bound to be reflected in the compilation of teaching materials. To define a grammatical rule in the course of compiling textbooks, some teachers looked up all Chinese and foreign grammar books available, quoted numerous writings by experts and practiced scholastism in order to "show off a bit." Other teachers think "it is safer to talk about theories" or look at the giving of prominence to politics one-sidedly. They only list political vocabulary in their teaching

materials and dare not select vocabulary concerning daily life or cultural knowledge. They only select flattering words and dare not use any derogatory words.

Once an author used Chinese as a basis to compile comprehensive teaching materials for over ten foreign languages. He mechanically asked that every section have the Chinese translated into various foreign languages, thinking that he could grasp politics in his teaching materials this way. But in so doing he neglected the characteristics of the foreign languages and violated linguistic rules. The resulting teaching materials were difficult to learn, difficult to remember and difficult to use. Finally they had to be rewritten.

In view of this situation, we guided the teachers to repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education voluntarily and destroy metaphysics in a big way. We also warmly encouraged them to dare to make revolution, dare to practice and not to fear detours. We perseveringly compile, teach, learn and revise simultaneously in the course of practice through trials. Practice made everybody realize: Foreign language teaching materials must give prominence to proletarian politics, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to take command, serve to change the students' ideology as well as pay attention to linguistic laws so as to enable the students to grasp the tool of foreign languages within relatively short periods of time. We must combine the revolutionary nature of teaching materials with their scientific nature and practical nature. After elevating our understanding, we paid attention to the following points in the work of compiling teaching materials:

1. Foreign language teaching materials must have a high revolutionary nature and serve to change the students' ideology.

Contents of the teaching materials must be closely combined with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, reflect the new victories which the people of our country won in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, reflect the vigorous revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries in the world, and educate the students in ideology, in the political line, and in proletarian internationalism. In the meantime, contents of teaching materials must be diversified.

The following are the principal contents of our teaching materials at present: Chairman Mao's brilliant works, new achievements on the industrial and agricultural fronts in our country, stories of revolutionary heroes who feared neither hardship nor death, revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries, struggle life of the teachers and students, revolutionary literature and scientific and popular knowledge.

2. There should be political vocabulary as well as vocabulary of daily life.

In foreign language teaching materials, there should indeed be a political vocabulary, but there should also be a vocabulary of daily life and common

phrases which reflect customs and life styles. They are indispensable in serving proletarian politics. A vocabulary of daily life is an important component part of a language; we must not leave it out of our teaching materials. At the beginning stage, introduction of relatively more words of daily usage is consistent with the principle of proceeding from the near and easy to the far and difficult. This makes it convenient for colloquial practice and for mastering the foreign language. We should pay attention to including words of daily usage into lessons with political content. In the meantime we should also include words of daily usage and words concerning production into colloquial teaching materials.

3. We must oppose "sinicization," but pay attention to handling the relation between original texts and translations.

When we make translations, attention should be paid to standardization. In the meantime, we must also include original texts in our teaching materials, emphasizing modern foreign languages so that the students can familiarize themselves with and master foreign ways of expression. At present some original texts have already been compiled: "The Farmer and the Snake" in English, "Attack on the Winter Palace" in Russian, "Diary of a People's Fighter" in Thai, "Sù Van Thô, a Fighting Hero of the Liberation Army of Southern Vietnam" in Vietnamese,etc. We have also compiled certain negative original texts for the purpose of repudiation so as to cultivate the students' ability of analysis and repudiation and enable them to serve international struggle better.

4. Teaching materials must be suited to private study and practice.

At the beginning of our work of compilation, some sections once used tables to replace explanation with words, thus resulting in a tendency to meagerness, emptiness and monotony. When the texts are difficult, "the students cannot prepare their lessons before class, cannot practice during class and cannot review after class." Later, we paid attention to the continuity of teaching materials, proceeded gradually from the easy to the difficult, selected materials which were significant, proceeded from the reality with which students were in contact everyday and from the students' future needs in work and struggle, made teaching materials practical, paid attention to the diversification of style, and kept a fixed proportion between political essays and literature so as to enrich the students' ability of expression.

In this way we overcame past shortcomings in our teaching materials, made them easy for the students to study and practice by themselves, and mobilized their initiative and enthusiasm for study. The students said: "Original teaching materials were meager and empty. We could not understand them and they were difficult to study. But revised teaching materials are curt and concise. We can study and practice them by ourselves; and we become more enthusiastic as we study."

Repudiating the "Theory of Teachers As the Center" and Implementing the Mass Line in Teaching

Chairman Mao taught us: "One of the extremely important tasks in this great proletarian cultural revolution is to reform the old educational system and reform old guidelines and methods of teaching." Teachers were the center of the old method of foreign language teaching. This method of "one man's voice" and injection which imposed a dead language on living thinking, put the students in a permanent state of tension and passiveness. If we do not reform this old method of teaching, we shall turn living and active worker-peasant-soldier students into a group of book-worms relying on rote memory. At the beginning, as a result of the failure to eliminate the old teaching method, some of the teachers still "try to cram things into the students' heads during class and remain the only voice in the classroom." This made it very difficult for the students to learn. But practice made us realize that we must thoroughly reform the old method of teaching before we can train linguists with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

We guided the teachers and students to repudiate the "theory of teachers as the center" in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must conduct mass movements in all works," implemented the mass line in teaching, encouraged mutual teaching and mutual learning, let teaching and learning promote each other, energetically developed the mass movement of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching soldiers," mobilized the students' initiative and enthusiasm, and brought about a vigorous situation in foreign language teaching.

In the classroom we practice self-enlightenment, changed "one man's voice" into "everybody's voice," and paid attention to cultivating the students' ability to analyze and solve problems.

On the basis of the principle of proceeding from the easy to the difficult, the teachers used familiar examples to guide the students in the discussion and study of key problems so as to enable the students to acquire perceptual knowledge first and then make it transcend into rational knowledge through deduction and summing up.

Finally they organized the students to practice repeatedly so as to discover more problems in the course of practice and then solve them. This made it possible to apply in a living way what the students learned.

The students said: "In the past the teachers tried to pound things in our heads. We felt we had understood, but when we thought about it later we became confused. But the present method of enlightenment and discussion enables us to learn fast, remember well and apply in a living manner what we learned."

Mass movement of speech exercise. We grasped the principle contradiction of "speaking in the study of foreign language and made speaking of foreign language the principal activity of a mass movement. We abolished the "classroom as the center," diversified the teaching method, and adopted

such methods as foreign language plays, battle drills, discussion and application meetings and repudiation meetings, etc., to practice hearing, writing, reading and translation. We organized the students into "pairs of redness" or "groups of redness" according to their ideological and academic standards so as to let them help one another ideologically and academically. We conducted practice on questioning and translation, etc., in conjunction with what had been learned and practiced before, during and after classes so as to elevate the students' ability of actual application. This preliminarily corrected the tongue-tied condition in the Foreign Language Department of the old Peking University.

Some of the students in the Japanese Section found study difficult because of their low cultural standards; so they stirred up an upsurge of "speaking actively," "speaking boldly" and "speaking to everybody" in the mass movement of speech exercise, overcame this difficulty in simple daily conversation, and reduced the difference among the students in study. During their reception of Japanese friends, they spoke to them naturally in Japanese, zealously publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought and were favorably commented upon.

We must thoroughly implement the mass line in teaching and avoid one-sidedness and absolutism. We must oppose the "theory of teachers as the center" as well as oppose the "theory of teachers being useless"; oppose "duck feeding" as well as "duck running." In a word, we must fully develop the activeness of both the teachers and the students and correctly handle the contradiction between teaching and learning so as to bring about good results in teaching.

At present our reform in foreign language teaching is still in a trial stage. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students are determined to raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, incessantly sum up experience, develop achievements, correct shortcomings, and continue to advance so as to train foreign language personnel for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

State Council General Office Gives Reception to Entertain Representatives of Hongkong and Macao Compatriots and Patriotic Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the general office of the state council gave a reception here this evening to entertain representatives of the chinese compatriots from various walks of life in hongkong and macao and well-known personages among the hongkong and macao compatriots and representatives of patriotic overseas chinese from more than 20 countries and regions, who have come to attend the national day celebrations.

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, attended.

ting chiang, leading member of the general office of the state council, acted as host at the reception.

more than 260 hongkong and macao compatriots and patriotic overseas chinese were present.

at the reception which was permeated with a joyous festive atmosphere, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others talked cordially with the hongkong and macao compatriots and overseas chinese about the excellent international and domestic situation. they drank toasts to the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china, to the great victories of the motherland's socialist revolution and construction and to the long life of the great leader chairman mao.

present were also leading members of departments concerned including ma wen-po, chen shu-fu, pan yu-hung, ting kuo-yu, li meng-hua, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, tsui ping, liu chun, chang tsan-ming, tang hai-kuang, wang chung-li, yang ke-ming and wu ching-tung.

Cultural Group under State Council and Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Give Grand National Day Reception for Foreign Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a grand reception in the great hall of the people here this evening warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and entertaining friends and well-known personages of friendly organizations and cultural, art, physical cultural, and other circles of various countries.

present at the reception were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central

committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chiang ching and chang chun-chiao, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

...

the reception was presided over by wu ten, head of the cultural group under the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. members of the cultural group and leading members of the friendship association greeted the guests at the gate of the reception hall and shook hands with them in welcome.

the reception began with the playing of "the internationale".

present at the reception on invitation were more than 700 comrades and friends from countries in asia, africa, latin america, europe, north america and oceania. among them were:

the gymnastic team of albania with saim bejta as its leader and anastas bojaxhiu as its deputy leader and albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, and his wife;

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea led by sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea, and hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and his wife;

the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by kenzo nakajima and torao miyagawa;

the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by hisao kuroda and seimin miyazaki;

the japanese matsuyama ballet group to china with masao shimizu as its head and mikiko matsuyama as its deputy head;

the delegation of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by aiichiro fujiyama;

japanese friend kinkazu saionji and his wife;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association;

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau;

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams led by mamadou toure, madame diop, wife of the guinean ambassador to china, and madadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, and his wife;

the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front;

jordanian friend suliman nabelsy, former prime minister, and other jordanian friends;

the mauritius delegation of members of legislative assembly led by joseph marcel mason, member of legislative assembly and municipal councillor;

american friends william h. hinton and joanne hinton;

american friends max granich and his wife;

leaders of the black panther party of the united states huey newton, elaine brown and robert bay;

woman writer han suyin and mr. vincent ruthnaswamy;

roy evans, president of the new zealand-china society, and his wife;

rewi alley, new zealand friend in peking;

the delegation of the committee of women's action of france led by mme. claire leclerc, national president of the committee;

french friend jacques valade and his wife;

regis bergeron, manager of the phoenix bookshop;

the australia-china society october tour to china led by ronald pain;

the cuban tourist group; and

the philippine youth delegation led by chito sta. romana.

the reception was alive with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese people and the people of other countries in the world. the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the great victories won by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the great victories of the people of various countries in their struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence. they wished that the great friendship forged between the people of various countries be further consolidated and developed in their struggles against imperialism and its running dogs.

in the course of the reception premier chou en-lai, comrade chang chun-chiao, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, comrades wu teh and wang kuo-chuan went among foreign friends to drink toasts with them, thanking them for their support to the chinese people's struggle and for their friendly feelings for the chinese people.

present on the occasion were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-chih, chi fang, mao yi-sheng, chu ko-chen, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, hu yu-chih and tung ti-chou;

members of the cultural group under the state council liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, hao liang and wu yin-hsien;

leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and the china travel and tourism administrative bureau ting hsi-lin, chang hsi-jo, ti wen-wei, yang kung-su, cheng yu-chu, ting hsueh-sung, wu hsiao-ta, chang yao and yang chi;

leading members of the foreign ministry, the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, the chinese people's liberation army, the physical culture and sports commission, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned li yao-wen, han nien-lung, shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, wang hsin-ting, hsiao mai-ping, lu kuei, hsieh hua, wang meng, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, huang tso-chen, hsieh ching-yi, hsia nai and liu hsi-wen; and

prominent personages and representatives of the cultural and art circles chou pei-yuan, yu li-chun, wang yeh-chiu, wu huan-hsing, wang chi-sheng, kao shu-hsun, tien kuang-wen, hsieh tieh-li, li teh-lun, tan yuan-shou, yang hui-sheng, li chin-chuan, jen chih-chiu, chao wen-kuei and li hsi-fan.

People of All Nationalities in China Warmly Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

imbued with revolutionary pride, people of all nationalities in china, who are advancing in giant strides under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress, warmly celebrated the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china. red flags fluttered across the land and cities and villages were in a festive mood. armymen and civilians in all parts of the country warmly celebrated the great victories in socialist revolution and construction on all fronts and the great victories for the great proletarian cultural revolution and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they heartily wish chairman mao, the great leader of all nationalities in china, a long, long life exclamation

celebrations were held in all the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions on october 1. inspired by the excellent situation both at home and abroad, the workers, peasants and soldiers, red guards, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals are vigorous and militant. they held celebration gatherings, report meetings and discussions in factories, fields, offices, schools and barracks. the strains of "the internationale", "the east is red", "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention" rang over the motherland. they performed songs, dances and other revolutionary art items. they hailed the prosperity of the motherland and reviewed the victories scored in the three great revolutionary movements by studying and applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way and firmly carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. in the regions where minority nationalities live, the jubilant people, in their colourful national costumes, presented enthusiastic songs and beautiful dances to express their warm love for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland. leading members of party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels joined the masses in celebrations. in these celebrations, the masses of armymen and civilians expressed their determination to hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and advance courageously along the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress exclamation

shanghai was in festive jubilation. from the banks of the whangpoo river and the thoroughfares to the suburban towns, red flags, lanterns and festoons met the eye. huge, bright red streamers bearing slogans trailed from tall buildings. early in the morning, people flocked to parks, palaces of culture, indoor stadiums and other places to take part in joyful celebrations. the workers, filled with excitement, gave theatrical performances created by themselves. these performances vividly reflected the new achievements scored by the heroic shanghai working class in revolution and production under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and expressed their firm determination to wrest still greater victories. the workers of the no. 2 converter workshop of the shanghai no. 1 iron and steel plant gathered yesterday on the platform of the no. 1 converter, which the great leader chairman mao visited during his inspection tour of the plant. they gave this pledge: "we will read chairman mao's works throughout our life-time, revolutionize our ideology while making steel and always follow the road indicated by chairman mao until communism." the production of the workshop was on a steady increase in the past five days, hitting an all-time high.

in festively decorated tientsin, a variety of art items were given in parks and the workers' palace of culture by several hundred mao tsetung thought propaganda teams made up of workers, peasants, soldiers, red guards and revolutionary intellectuals, as well as by revolutionary art workers. the workers and cadres of the tientsin no. 1 steel mill had advanced the slogan "learn from taching and make fresh successes to greet the national day" and trial-produced successfully on the eve of the festival a kind of special steel urgently needed by the state. the workers pledged themselves to deepen the mass movement to learn from taching and win new victories in revolution and production to greet the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with concrete actions.

since the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, the cadres and workers, peasants and soldiers in all parts of the country have seriously studied works by marx and lenin and by chairman mao, sharply criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heightened their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. this salient feature in the political life of the chinese people stood out in the year's celebrations.

the workers of the no. 1205 drilling team in the taching oilfield, to which the late comrade wang chin-hsi, the "iron man", belonged, got together on the night of the national day to study once again chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works "on practice" and "on contradiction" and sum up the new success of drilling more than 92,000 metres they won in the first nine months of this year by using mao tsetung thought to direct their combat. they said that they would keep alive the revolutionary tradition of relying on these two philosophic works in making accomplishments and remain sober-minded and modest and prudent at all times so that they would not be carried away by the present excellent situation and successes and would always continue their advance.

the chinchien production brigade in chiangshan county, chekiang province, is an advanced collective in the mass

movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's works. the cadres and members of the brigade this year used the theory of two points to guide their fight against a drought by finding favourable factors from among the unfavourable and won new success in revolution and production. they held a meeting on the eve of the national day and summed up their experience in this way: "mao tsetung thought is shining over our brigade. the concept of 'one divides into two' is a magic weapon that has given us wisdom and transformed our brigade."

meetings were held by study classes for leading cadres in hunan, kansu, chinghai and other provinces these days to exchange their experience in the living study and application of chairman mao's works in connection with the excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad. the leading members of the "red army regiment" party committee of the p.l.a. wuhan units studied chairman mao's instruction: "carry out the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". they pledged to step up the revolutionization of the regiment under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought and turn it into a fighting collective with high proletarian political consciousness and a strong sense of organization and discipline. celebrations were held at the site of the historically significant tsunyi meeting in tsunyi city. leading members of the local party committee and revolutionary committee and revolutionary people present studied the history of the struggle between the two lines in the party and reviewed the fighting course they had traversed from victory to victory together with the people throughout the country under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they declared with feeling: our party, our state, the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants owe their today to the brilliant leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the guidance of his revolutionary line.

the uighur commune members of the wunsing people's commune of turfan county in sinkiang, northwest china, had a good harvest of summer grain, melons, fruit and cotton and a success in livestock breeding this year. on this red-letter day, they sang with feeling: "the red sun thaws the snow on high mountains; mao tsetung thought illuminates turfan." students of yi, wa, pai, hani, chingpo and other minority nationalities of the kunming medical college sang heartily of the political, economic and cultural emancipation of the people of all nationalities and their happy life today. the people of all nationalities in china expressed their firm determination to unite closely and advance together under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

new outstanding achievements won by the workers and peasants in grasping revolution and promoting production over the past few days added to the glory of the festival. cadres of the anshan iron and steel company spent the red-letter day with steel workers before furnaces or beside rolling mills. an atmosphere of vigour and vitality prevailed in the company's mills and mines. the steel workers did an excellent job on the first shift of the day. coordinating with one another, the workers of the blast furnaces topped their production plans. the iron and steel workers declared that they would go all out to overfulfil this year's iron and steel production plans to make new contributions to the revolution. filled with revolutionary pride, the night shift miners of the kailuan coal mine coordinated with one another and created a record for this year on the eve of the national day. the tachai production brigade, which had good harvests for consecutive years, is anticipating another good harvest of the

autumn harvested crops. the brigade party branch convoked a special meeting on the eve of the national day to discuss and make arrangements for autumn harvesting, ploughing and sowing. they celebrated this red-letter day of the chinese people in concrete actions of promoting production.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters held celebration parties with civilians and militiamen at frontier outposts and in barracks. the commanders and fighters of the second company of a p.l.a. unit stationed in the inner mongolia autonomous region celebrated the national day joyously with the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of mongolian nationality and fully-armed militiamen. they talked happily about the revolutionary army-civilian friendship and unity in struggle. the commanders and fighters of the fifth company of a p.l.a. unit stationed on the fukien front got together with the local militia. they exchanged views on the excellent international and domestic situation and experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

during these festivities, the masses of armymen and people declared firmly that they would strengthen and never relax their preparedness against war, and get ready at all times to wipe out any enemy intruder in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and that they were determined to liberate taiwan province, the sacred territory of the motherland.

workers, peasants and soldiers celebrated the festival with foreign friends in their localities.

MEDICINE

China Reports Good Preliminary Results in Treating Chronic Cough of the Elderly

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

and countryside in china in treating chronic bronchitis, inflamation of the windpipe which is a common ailment of the elderly, are gratifying.

this undertaking which is guided by chairman mao's proletarian line on health work has shown the value of concentrated efforts to deal with a common and recurrent disease, promoted the ideological revolutionization of medical workers and accelerated the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in public health work.

the mass drive began early this year. in the past half year, army units and local health departments sent out 7,900 teams comprising 74,000 medical and research workers to villages, factories, mines and city neighbourhoods. they joined village and factory medical workers in treating half a million workers and poor and lower-middle peasants suffering from this disease. most patients showed improvement. some were cured. at the same time, they mobilized the masses and collected more than 100,000 prescriptions and many drugs for treating the disorder. they also made progress in the pathogenetic and pathological study of this common disease which endangers people's health. serious cases often bring such complications as

pulmonary emphysema and the patient become bed-ridden. most of the patients are elderly workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who lived in misery in the old society. influenced by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some medical workers before the great proletarian cultural revolution paid little attention to this and other common ailments. they dismissed these as "incurable, but not fatal."

during the cultural revolution, the medical workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings, criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, went to villages, factories, mines and city neighbourhoods to make investigations and bring medical service to the patients in their homes. in so doing, they accepted re-education by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

in acquainting themselves with case histories, the medical workers interviewed workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and listened to their denunciation of the evil old society and liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health work. the medical workers heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they increased their sense of responsibility and initiative, and were determined to treat this disease to serve the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

the medical workers would go to the patients as they got up to examine the day's first sputum so as to inspect the signs and amount of phlegm. some medical workers would stay with worker and poor and lower-middle peasant patients to follow up their progress and the efficacy of the treatment. the patients were moved by this attention.

effective leadership at various levels and mass participation have brought good results. the leadership, medical workers and the masses combined clinical treatment, scientific research and the production of medicine. traditional chinese and modern medical methods were combined. a unit of the air force of the people's liberation army has sent more than 160 teams, including leading members, to propagate chairman mao's proletarian line on health work and carry out preventive work and treatment. this unit collected more than 3,900 prescriptions and tested methods for treating chronic bronchitis. some prescriptions proved effective. many veteran doctors of traditional chinese medicine contributed prescriptions which had been kept as family secrets from generation to generation.

coordinating teams have been formed in many places to bring local initiative into full play. they combined clinical observation, pharmaceutical experiments and production as well as investigation of the causes of the disease and pathological study. to meet the needs of the patients, the workers and technicians of a pharmaceutical plant in tientsin have used indigenous methods to produce medicine for asthma and cough in quantity. the drug has been improved thanks to the workers and technicians who often went to factories, the countryside and hospital wards to collect proposals from medical workers and patients. medical and research workers in many cities have gone to factories and the countryside to work with local health workers in making clinical observations and experiments on the study of drugs. within a short time, they were able to determine the effective ingredients in treating coughs and asthma and clearing the windpipe of phlegm.

chairman mao's principle "put prevention first" has been adhered to. this project has been combined with general health campaigns, strengthening of labour protection and encouragement of physical training. this helps build up the people's physique and raise their resistance to disease.

the revolutionary medical and health workers are determined to make even greater contributions by going to the countryside, factories, mines and basic units constantly and exerting efforts to deal with common and recurrent diseases and other prevalent ailments.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

China's Light Industry Grows Steadily

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

china's light industry has made new advances this year, following a considerable rise in the output of major products last year.

cotton yarn, cotton cloth, salt, gunny bags, machine-made paper, matrixes, electric bulbs, refined glycerin and other products topped state plans for the first eight months of this year. the output of many products increased, some considerably, compared with the corresponding period of 1970. the quality of products improved and variety increased.

peking's output of aluminium ware, foam plastic slippers, knitting wool, electric bulbs, gunny bags and other items registered increases ranging from 10 to more than 100 per cent in the first eight months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year. over 200 new products and over 400 new varieties were added to the list of consumer goods. shanghai and tientsin also recorded marked increases in light industrial output in the same period.

under unified state planning, the light industry has grown vigorously in all parts of the country, and especially in those provinces and regions where it was less developed. this has not only contributed to the country's thriving market and ensured ample supply of manufactured goods; it has also given an impetus to the development of heavy industry and agriculture.

the excellent situation in china's light industry stems from the determined efforts of the workers in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in his work "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", chairman mao points out: "it must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of china's economic construction. at the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." following this teaching of chairman mao's, chinese workers in light industry have actively developed production and made rapid progress, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the production of chemical fibres, synthetic detergents, sewing machines, wrist watches, sensitive film and large special-purpose weighing instruments, which could not be made up to the early days

of liberation. output of these items last year was about twice as much as in 1966, the year when the cultural revolution started.

while expanding heavy industry, some provinces and regions that were less developed in light industry have made new headway in this field. the light industry workers in liaoning province, an important industrial base of the country, criticized the fallacy of "regional division of labour" preached by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, who wanted liaoning to engage in heavy industry to the exclusion of light industry. the workers have recognized that the development of light industry was important for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. therefore, they take full advantage of the province's fairly developed heavy industry to expand light industry, using industrial waste including waste gas and liquid, slag, and odds and ends to produce light industrial goods. as a result, the province has now become more than self-sufficient in some light industrial products which it formerly depended on other areas for supply.

more than 1,000 factories and workshops have been set up by administrative regions, counties, neighbourhoods and people's communes in kansu province self-reliantly since last year to add more than 200 new products. this has rapidly increased the province's self-sufficiency in light industrial products. total output value of the province's light industry in the first eight months of this year was 41.5 per cent more than in the same period of last year.

hunan, kiangsi and other provinces have built their own salt industry, thus ending their long dependence on coastal areas for the supply of salt.

in developing light industry, china adheres to the policy of simultaneous development of large enterprises as well as medium-sized and small ones with emphasis on the latter, and fully mobilizes the masses to develop light industry with local resources. shensi province has built many medium-sized and small light industrial factories in the past few years as well as a number of bigger enterprises which serve as the backbone of the industry. more than 200 medium-sized and small plants producing sugar, paper, ceramics, plastics and other goods have been put into operation since last year. this has brought a profound change to the light industry of the province.

following chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle", the workers in light industry have made energetic efforts to improve the quality of products and increase their varieties as well as output. shanghai's light industrial departments have made investigations and study in various provinces and developed light industrial production according to the needs of different localities and of the minority nationalities. with the help of commerical departments, they have set up special counters in shops for more than 20 categories of light industrial products. workers and cadres from many factories have worked at counters so as to canvass the opinions of the worker, peasant and soldier masses directly. this year, the quality of 104 of the city's 140 principal light industrial products has surpassed all previous records. the textile department alone has added more than 3,500 designs and varieties in the first half of the year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception in Warm Celebration of Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1971)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception here this evening in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania; and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania.

present also at the reception were other leading comrades of the albanian party and government adil carcani, beqir balluku, haki toska, rysni kapo, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, abdyl kellezi, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, petrit dume and pilo peristeri; shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; fadil pacrami, president of the people's assembly; members of the central committee of the party of labour; members of the presidium of the people's assembly; government ministers; representatives of mass organizations; and representatives of the people's army etc.

present at the reception also were chou chiu-yen, head, liao ke-yuan, deputy head, and some members, of the china dance drama troupe; representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania; and representative of the chinese side from the china-albania joint stock shipping company.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania were also present.

comrade mehmet shehu delivered an enthusiastic speech at the reception filled with a warm atmosphere of great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian people.

comrade mehmet shehu said, "in the past 22 years, people's china, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, has advanced valiantly on the road of revolution, and won great achievements and victories of historic significance in socialist construction through class struggle, tireless labour and self-reliance." "people's china has become an indestructible fortress of socialism and the strongest strategic base of revolution in the world."

comrade mehmet shehu continued, the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the historic decisions of the ninth congress of the communist party of china, the important

instructions of the second plenary session and the successful completion of the party rectification movement in various provinces have further consolidated the victory of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, and further steeled spiritually and politically the unity of the chinese people around the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung.

he said, "thanks to the brilliant achievements in various fields and her correct and principled foreign policy, people's china has won sympathy, respect and support from the people of various countries in the world."

comrade mehmet shehu pointed out, "the two superpowers, imperialism and social-imperialism, colluding and at the same time quarreling with each other for world hegemony, regard the existence and the revolutionary activities of the people's republic of china as the main obstacle to the realization of their plan of enslavement. they have tried their utmost to "contain" people's china, resorting to every means and all kinds of plots. but their anti-china and counter-revolutionary policy is doomed to failure."

comrade mehmet shehu said, "guided by the great thought of comrade mao tsetung, people's china pursues a correct, principled and revolutionary policy and has shattered the encirclement. her name and prestige are known all over the world. so many countries have ardently recognized people's china one after another and established diplomatic relations with her. this runs counter to the wishes of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism. we see on the international arena today that the present development of events has failed to isolate the people's republic of china. it is u.s. imperialism and revisionist social-imperialism that are isolated."

comrade mehmet shehu went on, "the scheme of u.s. imperialism, indirectly abetted by revisionist social-imperialism, to thwart the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations is going bankrupt. the day will surely come when people's china will take back her seat which has been preposterously usurped in the united nations, and the chiang kai-shek clique will be driven out therefrom."

comrade mehmet shehu said, "u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism have committed towering crimes against china, and these crimes will surely be reckoned with."

he said, following the correct road, china has unreservedly given full support to the heroic just struggle of the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos and to the just struggle of the arab people and all other peoples striving for freedom and independence. she has constantly and unswervingly defended genuine peace. the people of all countries are standing on the side of people's china. the deepening and sharpening of the insoluble internal and external antagonistic contradictions of imperialism and social-imperialism are tearing their aggressive alliance apart. the people of all countries are awakening. their struggle for freedom and independence is surging ahead. the future belongs to revolution and the people of all countries."

referring to the china dance drama troupe now on a performance tour in albania, comrade mehmet shehu said, china's ballet is welcomed by the albanian people from the bottom of their hearts. the revolutionary actors of great china have brought to our people a robust spirit, revolutionary optimism and enormous revolutionary enthusiasm. the performance of the dance drama troupe of the people's republic of china has made

our people acquainted with chinese revolutionary art which is steeled in the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution and has borne out the vitality of comrade mao tsetung's theory and thought.

comrade mehmet shehu said, the albanian people celebrate the festival of the founding of the people's republic of china as their own festival and rejoice over all the achievements won by the chinese people in socialist construction as over their own achievements, because our two peoples, parties and countries are linked by a great, unshakable, pure and sincere friendship. comrade mao tsetung has said: "we are your true friends and comrades. and you are ours." comrade enver hoxha has said: the great friendship linking our two peoples, forged by our two glorious parties, tempered in class battles, in struggle against the savage imperialist and revisionist enemies, based on the everlasting principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, will live in centuries... this is a friendship built on foundations of steel. therefore, our two parties, governments and peoples have a complete identity of views on all questions and aspects and are marching shoulder to shoulder in close unity along the road to communism. our two peoples and parties will forever be faithful to our leaders' appraisal and instructions.

comrade mehmet shehu said in conclusion, the albanian people under the leadership of the party and comrade enver hoxha are fulfilling their plans, carrying out their tasks and putting forth brave guarantees. they are united more closely than ever around the central committee of the party and comrade enver hoxha and are working more firmly with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other to build socialism, to fight against the difficulties in the course of development and to struggle unswervingly against all enemies, against u.s. imperialism and revisionist social-imperialism, greeting in this way the great occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party and its sixth congress.

speaking first, ambassador liu chen-hua said, "we are very happy and honoured this evening that our albanian comrades-in-arms are celebrating our national day together with us and that, especially, comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and close friend of the chinese people, has honoured us with his presence at this reception."

the chinese ambassador gave an account of the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, and of the excellent situation now prevailing in china. he continued, "we will remember forever that the achievements in our country's revolution, construction and foreign relations are inseparable from the support of the albanian people and the revolutionary peoples of various countries. we resolutely oppose big-nation chauvinism and will never be a superpower. we will certainly adhere to marxist-leninist principles, be faithful to proletarian internationalism, discharge our revolutionary duties, side forever with the revolutionary people of various countries the world over and do our best to support their revolutionary struggles and resolutely oppose the policies of war and aggression of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism".

he said, "while celebrating our national day and summing up our achievements, the chinese people are following closely the enormous achievements won by the fraternal albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction

under the leadership of their great leader comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour. the resolute struggle and just stand of the albanian people against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries have won universal praise from the people of various countries. the international prestige of the people's republic of albania is rising incessantly."

ambassador liu chen-hua said, "comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha have personally forged the great friendship between china and albania. based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, this friendship has stood the stormy tests of international class struggle. in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the building of socialism, the great friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and albania will continue to develop and will be continuously consolidated. just as the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha has said, 'our friendship is the friendship between revolutionaries, friendship between comrades-in-arms who are striving to win victory for the sacred ideals of socialism and communism.' the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung has pointed out, 'the power generated by this friendship is inexhaustible and truly invincible.'"

liu chen-hua said in conclusion, as we are celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china today, let us once more express heartfelt thanks to the albanian people for their resolute support to our great proletarian cultural revolution, our domestic construction and international struggle, and the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations. we must follow chairman mao's teaching that at any time and under any circumstances, we and the albanian people will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.

at the reception, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms toasted repeatedly to the long, long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and the long, long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the daily increase in and perpetuity of the great friendship between china and albania.

performance was given by the artists of the china dance drama troupe at the reception which proceeded throughout in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Concert in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1971)

the visiting china dance drama troupe gave a concert at the "partisan" gymnasium here on the eve of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the performance was warmly welcomed and praised by the more than 4,000 spectators present.

those seeing the performance included beqir balluku and manush myftiu, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; hito cako, fadil pacrami and rahman pertaku, members of the party central committee; and myqerem fuga, chairman of the executive committee of tirana district people's council.

ting snan, military attache, and other staff members of the chinese embassy in albania, were also present.

in the hall where the concert was held, there were huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a huge streamer in both albanian and chinese reading: "long live the militant friendship between albania and china exclamation"

the programme included the piano concerto "the yellow river" and fragments from modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl". the performance won warm applause from the spectators.

at the end of the performance, albanian comrades presented a basket of flowers to the chinese artists and congratulated them on their success.

Chinese and Albanian Gymnasts Give Second Friendly Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

the albanian gymnastic team and the peking gymnastic team gave the second friendly exhibition here this afternoon and were warmly welcomed by the 18,000 spectators of the capital.

present were saim bejta, leader, and anastas bojaxhiu, deputy leader, of the albanian gymnastic team; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned including wu ten, wang meng, yang kun, yu pu-hsuen, chen pei-min, chiang wen-chai, wei hsin-min, li lien-ching and tsou po-hsien.

the exhibition took place at the capital indoor stadium. the gymnasts of the two countries gave an optional exercise exhibition in the men's free exercise, long horse, horizontal bar, parallel bars, rings and pommelled horse events and in the women's free exercise, balance beam, uneven bars and side horse events. the gymnasts of the two countries warmly congratulated each other when their comrades-in-arms finished each event. this spirit of friendship first won warm praise from the spectators.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian President Boumedienne Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

houari boumedienne, president of the algerian council of revolution and prime minister of the government, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, warmly congratulating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the profound pleasure in the name of the council of revolution, of the algerian government and people to extend to your excellency, to the chinese government and the friendly chinese people our warmest felicitations and our sincere wishes, wishing you ever greater successes. the triumph of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china assuredly constitute a greatest event in the history of china and in the development of the anti-imperialist revolutionary movement of the world. the brilliant victories won by your people in national construction and the consolidation of the revolution, the consistent and constant siding of the people's republic of china with the national liberation movement and all just causes as well as the noble ideas which inspire her will for cooperation with all peoples of the world, in particular with the countries of africa, asia and latin america, have brought the chinese people credit and influence which fill progressive mankind with pride. algeria which has ties of profound friendship with the people's republic of china feels particularly honoured for having unceasingly denounced the attempts to shut out your country and for having exerted every effort to contribute to the triumph of your just cause. therefore i would like to take this opportunity to express to your excellency the immense satisfaction with which our people see the important successes won by the people's republic of china on the international arena and the brilliant way in which your glorious nation plays her proper role in building a new international order founded on national independence, national sovereignty, mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs and genuine equality of all countries. i am convinced that the powerful affirmation of the people's republic of china on the world scene and the ever greater role she plays will open a new era in the establishment of correct relations of cooperation among nations. in this regard, the recent visit made in the people's republic of china by the algerian government delegation led by mr. abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs, has revealed the possibilities for larger cooperation between our two countries on the basis of common principles the application of which has brought into relief the examplary quality. i am deeply convinced that through our common efforts and our firm will to spare no efforts to ennance the mutually advantageous cooperation in all domains, the algerian-chinese friendship will reach new summits.

with high consideration.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Physiologist and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

australian physiologist professor r. douglas wright and mrs. wright left here for home by air via kwangchow at noon today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese academy of sciences and other departments concerned including yuen chih-chien, wu huan-hsing and su shang-chi.

chu ko-chen, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, met professor and mrs. wright during their stay in peking. -17-

professor and mrs. wright visited factories, people's communes, schools, hospitals, scientific research institutes, scenic spots and places of historical interest during their tour of peking, shanghai, sian, yenan and hangchow. professor wright made academic reports in peking and shanghai, and exchanged views with chinese scientists and medical workers on academic questions of common interest.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

president michel micombero of the republic of burundi in a message to chairman mao tsetung on september 29 extending to him the warmest felicitations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

in the name of the burundi people, party and government and also in my own name, i have the honour and the greatest pleasure to extend to your excellency and to the chinese people the warmest and sincerest felicitations on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the national day of people's china. we are happy to see that the celebration of the anniversary coincides with the particularly favourable climate for the restoration of the seat of your country in the united nations and we assure you our total and complete support. in conclusion, we most ardently wish you personal happiness and also prosperity for your people.

with high consideration.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth, Special Envoy Ieng Sary Join Peking People in Celebrating Chinese National Day; Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honor of Distinguished Cambodian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior of cambodia, toured the summer palace here today upon invitation and joined the people of the chinese capital in warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. they were accompanied by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. the distinguished cambodian guests also attended a celebration banquet given in the summer palace by premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders.

samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other guests were given a rousing welcome by tens of thousands of revolutionary people as they arrived at the summer palace this morning in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien. people cheered again and again "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" and paid high tribute to the distinguished cambodian guests. the summer palace was permeated with a festival atmosphere. accompanied by chou en-lai, li hsien-nien, yeh chien-ying and kuo mo-jo and other leaders, samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests saw a performance of "happily celebrating the glorious festival" and other theatrical items presented by revolutionary artists. children presented for the distinguished guests a song and dance programme including "present flowers to samdech sihanouk" and "wish chairman mao a long, long life". accompanied by chinese leaders, the distinguisned guests had a boat excursion on the picturesque kunming lake to appreciate the beautiful scenery. the lake was a scene of jubilation and resounded with sonorous singing. people in more than 200 boats with colourful balloons and flowers in their hands waved to samdech sihanouk and cheered enthusiastically, voicing their determination to act in response to the call of the great leader chairman mao and give firm support to the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

premier chou en-lai and the other chinese leaders gave a celebration banquet at noon for the distinguished cambodian guests. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people. speaking at the banquet, premier chou en-lai said: we are very glad to be able to entertain samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguisned guests, to get

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA- English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

president ahmadou ahidjo of the federal republic of cameroon sent a message to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, on september 28, profoundly and warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of your country on october 1, 1971, i have the pleasure to extend to you in the name of the cameroonian people, government and in my own name my profound and warm felicitations. please accept my wishes for your personal happiness and for the continued development of the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and for the prosperity of the chinese people.

please accept my high consideration.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

marien ngouabi, president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, sent messages of identical contents separately to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai yesterday, warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it has been 22 years since the chinese people won the great victory in their struggle for liberation, the founding of the people's republic of china. this victory of the chinese people opened new perspectives in the development of the national economy of china and in the movement of struggle of the peoples of the world for national independence. the chinese people under the brilliant leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung have won great victories, turning the backward, semi-feudal and semi-colonial china into a sovereign and prosperous socialist country. your beautiful country, the people's republic of china, has strengthened by its successes the camp of socialism and peace. the firm support which the people's republic of china gives to the liberation movements of the world and particularly to the three peoples of indochina in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression, has consolidated the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, and for socialism, independence and peace. the congolese people are happy to have the people of great people's china as their friend and wish that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two people be strengthened daily in the struggle. i am convinced that the unbreakable friendship forged by the chinese and congolese peoples on the basis of proletarian internationalism and the ever-victorious

marxist-leninist doctrine will be further strengthened and consolidated, that our two people would sympathize with, help and support each other in the struggle for socialist construction of their countries. permit me on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china to warmly salute you and wish you good health and long life in my own name and in the name of the congolese party of labour, of the congolese government and people. through you, comrade chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and comrade premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, i salute the heroic chinese people who, under your leadership, have in 22 years traversed a road which takes the people of other countries a hundred years to traverse.

long live the unbreakable friendship between the congo and china.

with highest and fraternal consideration.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Mass Rally Marks China's National Day

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 2, 1971)

a mass rally in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held at the factory named after the people's republic of china, here on the afternoon of september 29. the rally was jointly organized by the central union of workers of revolutionary cuba and the cuba-china friendship association.

nearly 200 people attended the rally. among them were: jose luis, vice-minister of basic industry of cuba; agapito figueroa, general secretary of the national union of workers in the basic industry; baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; eduardo delgado, chief of the regional policy department of the ministry of foreign affairs; jesus escandel, secretary for foreign relations of the central union of workers of revolutionary cuba; functionaries of other cuban departments concerned; representatives of chinese residents in cuba and workers of the factory.

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

at the meeting hall were hung the national flags of cuba and china and a streamer reading "celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china". after the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, agapito figueroa and chang teh-chun addressed the rally.

figueroa said that on october 1, 1949, "the chinese people led by comrade mao tsetung achieved their total liberation, proclaimed the founding of the people's republic of china, and began to build a new society, a socialist society". he pointed out that china "has scored outstanding achievements in the economic as well as the scientific and cultural fields".

figueroa stressed that cuba has always stood for the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from that organization. he said: cuba holds that "there is only one country, one people, and one territory; that is, the people's republic of china, and not the puppet regime representing only the interests of a few exploiters and maintained by the armed forces of u.s. imperialism".

he also laid stress on "the traditional friendship between the peoples of cuba and china tempered in the struggle against the common enemy imperialism". on behalf of the cuban people, he "most warmly greeted the day of historic significance, the proclamation of the founding of the people's republic of china".

addressing the rally, ambassador chang teh-chun expressed heartfelt gratitude to the cuban friends for organizing this rally. he made an account of the great achievements scored in the past 22 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction by the chinese people under the wise leadership of chairman mao, and praised the cuban people for the great victories and achievements they have scored in the past 12 years in persevering resistance against aggression, intervention, blockade and subversion by u.s. imperialism, and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and in building their country.

chang teh-chun said: "the heroic cuban people led by prime minister fidel castro have overthrown by armed struggle the dictatorial rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackey batista, and established the people's regime. the victory of the revolution of the cuban people has dealt a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism, thus greatly encouraging the revolutionary people of the world." he pointed out, "the cuban revolution has been consolidated and developed in the repeated and tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism."

ambassador chang teh-chun extended deep thanks to the cuban revolutionary government and people for their just stand of persistently supporting the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, and expressed the conviction that the friendly cooperation and militant friendship between the two peoples are sure to develop in the struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism.

he said in conclusion: "the chinese government and people will, as in the past, resolutely fight together with the fraternal cuban people. the two peoples will learn from each other, support each other, and carry the struggle for defeating the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs through to the end."

the speeches of agapito figueroa and chang teh-chun were punctuated with warm applause. an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cuban people prevailed at the rally.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 extending most sincere felicitations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i take great pleasure in seizing the opportunity of the national day of the people's republic of china to express on behalf of the people of the arab republic of egypt and in my own name our most sincere felicitations coupled with my most heartfelt wishes for your personal health and happiness and for the glory, grandeur and welfare of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

president francisco macias nguema of the republic of equatorial guinea sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on september 27 warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china led by your excellency, i have the honour to extend to you our warm felicitations for this happy event. i wish the great chinese people still greater victories in frustrating the imperialist manoeuvres and in their support for the peoples fighting for independence and economic development.

with highest consideration

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Minister Bettencourt Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 30, 1971)

andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the french prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, and madame bettencourt gave a luncheon today in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation. minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo is the head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to france huang chen its deputy head.

present at the party were henri froment-meurice and roger duzer, director and deputy director of the asian and oceanian affairs of the french foreign ministry, christian d'aumale, deputy director of the economic and financial affairs of the same ministry, and other government officials. french ambassador to china etienne manach and madame manach, commercial counsellor of the french embassy in china robert sanson, and governor chaubard of yvelines department and madame chaubard also attended.

a number of diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in france were invited to the party.

both minister bettencourt and head of the chinese delegation pai hsiang-kuo proposed toasts at the luncheon which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

minister bettencourt considered the visit of the chinese government delegation as a great political event and wished the trip a success.

he said that the development of good relations between france and china is a common concern of the two countries. he asked the head of the chinese delegation to convey his best wishes and gratitude to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

pai hsiang-kuo said that china and france established their good relations more than seven years ago thanks to the personal concern and promotion of general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung. this relationship has developed satisfactorily in recent years. now the visit of the chinese government delegation will be conducive to the good relations between the two countries and promote the traditional friendship between their peoples.

before the luncheon, pai hsiang-kuo and andre bettencourt had a friendly conversation during which pai hsiang-kuo conveyed premier chou en-lai's kind regards to the french minister.

this morning, the chinese government delegation paid a visit to the palace of versailles in the company of ambassador etienne manach and others.

Six French Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

the six french friends led by jacques valade, chief member of gironde, left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

during their stay in peking, they attended china's national day celebrations and visited factories, schools and scenic spots and places of historical interests.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinea President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

ahmed sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, extending warmest felicitations on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend, on behalf of the guinean people and government, my warmest felicitations to your excellency, and to the chinese government and people. we have the pleasure to see that the people's republic of china, under your wise leadership, has continuously made enormous progress in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in socialist construction and in all other fields. in her external policy china has always supported the struggle of the unjustly-oppressed peoples and defended the just positions of the progressive nations in the world. the multiple victories that you have scored bring joy and admiration to the entire guinean people and government. thanks to the effective contribution of your excellency, the fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples have achieved a rapid and satisfactory development.

may the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries be further strengthened and developed. with highest consideration.

Guinean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Grand Reception in Peking to Mark 13th Anniversary of Proclamation of Republic of Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

kaba mamadi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, and his wife gave a grand reception here today to warmly celebrate the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic of guinea.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the reception.

also attending the reception were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and chau seng, minister charged with special missions, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

charge d'affaires ad interim kaba mamadi and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

in his speech, kaba mamadi gave an account of the great victories won by the people of guinea in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and of their tremendous progress in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

speaking about the guinean people's victory in smashing the portuguese mercenary troops' armed invasion last november, kaba mamadi said: the imperialists are not resigned to their defeat and are preparing to launch a new attack against us, this time by recruiting thousands of mercenaries and other accomplices, such as south africa. in the face of this threat to her territorial integrity, guinea will answer the reactionary violence with revolutionary violence. we are convinced that with the support of the progressive states, and china in particular, we can certainly drive imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism out of africa, asia and latin america.

he said: the guinean people, under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure, have in the past waged and will continue to wage an unremitting struggle against imperialism. they are resolutely supporting the african people of angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, namibia, guinea (bissau) and south africa in their just fight against colonialism in all its forms.

he expressed the resolute support of the government and people of guinea for the people of indochina and korea in their just struggle against imperialist aggression, and for the arab peoples in their struggle against israeli and imperialist aggression and for the unconditional recovery of the occupied territories and the recognition of the palestinian people's legitimate rights.

kaba mamadi said: the republic of guinea will always resolutely support the cause of the people's republic of china for the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations organization, the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek gang, and the return of taiwan to the motherland.

warmly praising the friendship between the people of guinea and china, the charge d'affaires ad interim said: we warmly wish that our relations will be developed in more ways than one and forever further strengthened.

in his speech, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, expressed warm congratulations to the government and people of guinea on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: under the leadership of president sekou toure, the government and people of guinea have waged unremitting struggles to oppose imperialism, eliminate the colonialist forces, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and build their country and have scored continuous successes. last november, the heroic guinean armed forces and people, fearing no brute force and united as one, smashed the armed aggression by the portuguese mercenary troops supported by the n.a.t.o. countries headed by u.s. imperialism and inflicted a severe punishment on the imperialist aggressors, thus winning a great victory in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty. the guinean government has persistently opposed the imperialist policies of war and aggression, supported the afro-asian peoples' just struggle for national liberation and thus made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the chinese government and people admire the guinean government and people for their just stand in international affairs, heartily rejoice at their successes and wish them continuous new victories.

he pointed out: the present international situation is increasingly favourable to the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism and its lackeys. he said: we are glad to see that the african peoples are heightening their vigilance and strengthening their unity in opposing the imperialist schemes of interference, subversion and aggression and that the struggle against barbarous racial discrimination and for national liberation is developing in depth. in the common struggle against imperialism, the chinese people and the guinean and other african peoples will always firmly cooperate with and support each other and march forward together.

he said: continuous fine progress has been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments and peoples of china and guinea on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the guinean government has consistently upheld justice, actively supported the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and stood for the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations. the chinese government and people express hearty thanks to the guinean government and people for this just stand. we are deeply convinced that in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the friendly relations and cooperation and militant friendship between the governments and peoples of china and guinea will further develop and grow stronger.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were madame diop, wife of guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop, and members of the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams led by mamadou toure.

also attending the reception were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the guyana cooperative republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the people's republic of china, i send greetings from the government and people of the cooperative republic of guyana, with our best wishes for the continued prosperity and progress of your great nation.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

indian prime minister indira gandhi sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending warm greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am happy to convey to your excellency, to the government and the great and friendly people of china our warm felicitations and good wishes for peace and prosperity.

CHINA AND IRAN

Shah of Iran Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

the shah of iran mohammad reza pantavi sent a message on september 30 to vice-chairman tung pi-wu warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i take pleasure in conveying to your excellency my warm felicitations togetner with my best wishes for your personal health and happiness as well as for the prosperity of the people of china.

Iranian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending sincere greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the occasion of the anniversary of the republic day gives me great pleasure in expressing to your excellency my sincere felicitations and best wishes for your success as well as for the prosperity and well-being of the people of china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association of China and Delegation to China of Japanese Dietmen's League for Promoting Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

following is the full text of the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china and the delegation to china of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations:

at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association of china, the delegation to china of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations ("dietmen's league for japan-china relations", for short) paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from september 17 to october 4, 1971. the delegation attended the celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and visited factories, people's communes, schools and hospitals. it was accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the chinese people.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, of the people's republic of china met all the members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

the delegation of the "dietmen's league for japan-china relations" and the delegation of the china-japan friendship association held friendly, earnest and frank talks on questions of common concern.

the two sides unanimously affirm that the basic principles for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations are:

one. there is only one china, that is, the people's republic of china. the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the

chinese people. "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments" and other such absurdities must be firmly opposed.

two. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the assertion that "the title to taiwan remains to be settled" and the scheme of creating "an independent taiwan" hatched by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries must be strongly opposed. the taiwan question is china's internal affair and brooks no interference by any foreign country.

three. the so-called "japan-chiang treaty" was signed after the founding of the people's republic of china and therefore is illegal and invalid and should be abrogated.

four. it is imperative to restore all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in all the organs of the united nations, including the seat in the security council as a permanent member, and expel the "representatives" of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations.

the japanese side expresses the view that the "dietmen's league for japan-china relations" is a supra-party organization of diet members aimed at restoring diplomatic relations between japan and china. in order to restore diplomatic relations between japan and china at the earliest possible date, it is determined to exert all efforts for the adoption of the above-mentioned basic principles as resolutions of the japanese diet, and urge the japanese government to accept these principles and, on this basis, to negotiate with the government of the people's republic of china so as to end the state of war between japan and china, restore diplomatic relations and conclude a peace treaty.

the chinese side holds that the above-stated stand of the "dietmen's league for japan-china relations" and the positive efforts it has made to promote japan-china friendship and restore diplomatic relations between japan and china correspond to the aspirations and interests of the people of china and japan, and expresses its appreciation and support for them.

both sides are of the opinion that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the internal affairs of each country should be settled by the people of that country themselves. the power politics pushed by the two superpowers with armed force at their back and their policy of armed intervention are bound to fail. they must withdraw their troops stationed in foreign countries and dismantle their military bases abroad. the united states must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from indochina and other areas in the far east.

the chinese side points out that the revival of japanese militarism has already become an actual threat to the people of various countries in asia. however, the japanese people and the people of other asian countries will absolutely not allow japanese militarism to take the road of aggression again. it is the japanese people who determine the destiny of japan. the japanese people will certainly realize their aspirations to establish an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous new japan.

the japanese side holds that the promotion of japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations are inseparable from opposition to the revival of japanese

militarism. the people of china and other asian countries suffered from japanese militarist aggression and this is still fresh in their memory. it is natural for them to maintain a high vigilance against and strongly oppose the revival of japanese militarism. the japanese side stresses that it is absolutely impermissible to have japan succeed the united states in pursuing its already defeated military policy, once again lead japan onto the erroneous road of militarism and bring new disasters to the people of japan and the rest of asia. it pledges to struggle against the revival of japanese militarism.

the japanese side deeply regrets that the sato cabinet, in disregard of opposition by public opinion, has acted as a co-sponsor for the "reverse important question" and "complex dual representation" draft resolutions.

the chinese side points out that the sato government, which follows its own bigoted course and stubbornly pursues the policies of following the u.s. and of hostility towards china, is becoming more and more isolated and it will surely meet with irretrievable defeat.

the two sides are unanimous that china and japan are close neighbours just across the sea and there is a long-standing friendship between the two peoples. china-japan friendship represents the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and is an irresistible trend of history. the two sides are determined to fight to smash the numerous obstacles placed by the u.s. and japanese reactionary forces.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leader of the delegation wang kuo-chuan and members of the delegation hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chin su-cheng, ting min, hsu tsung-mao, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu and chou pin.

taking part in the talks on the japanese side were leader of the delegation aiichiro fujiyama, member of the house of representatives, and members of the delegation: members of the house of representatives of the liberal democratic party tokuma utsunomiya, naozo shibuya, sachio urano, kazuo shionoya and toshio yamaguchi; members of the house of representatives of the socialist party tadanisa matsudaira, susumu kobayashi, yanosuke narazaki and masaki ino, and members of the house of councillors of the socialist party banji naruse and noboru agune; members of the house of representatives of the komeito (komei party) kazuo fushiki, yasuo suzukiri and yoshiharu kuwana, and member of the house of councillors of the komei party kunihiko shibuya; members of the house of representatives of the democratic socialist party isamu imazumi and katsu kawamura, and member of the house of councillors of the democratic socialist party nagatoshi mukai; and assistants sachio uemura, tamotsu yamamoto and yasushi murakami.

the two sides express satisfaction at the result of the visit to china by the delegation of the "dietmen's league for japan-china relations" and are of the opinion that the talks between the two sides have deepened mutual understanding and are very helpful.

peking, october 2, 1971

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china
(signed by the leader and all the members of the delegation)

the delegation to china of the japanese "dietmen's league for japan-china relations"
(signed by the leader and all the members of the delegation)

Joint Statement Signed in Peking between Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association of China and Delegation of Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

a joint statement was signed in peking today between the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china and the delegation to china of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

attending the signing ceremony were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned including ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen and wu hsu-tung.

wang kuo-chuan, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china, and all the members of the delegation, and aiichiro fujiyama, leader of the delegation to china of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, and all the members of the delegation, attended the signing ceremony and signed on the joint statement.

Aiichiro Fujiyama Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

mr. aiichiro fujiyama, leader of the delegation to china of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet upon invitation were wang kuo-chuan, leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association of china and vice-president of the association; members of the delegation hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun and hsiao hsiang-chien; and leading members of other organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yi and wu hsu-tung. attending were all the members of the delegation to china of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, and japanese friends now visiting peking including hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, kenzo nakajima and his wife, kinkazu saionji and his wife, and masao shimizu.

speaking at the banquet, mr. aiichiro fujiyama said: the delegation's visit to china and the signing of the joint statement are significant to the people of japan and china both. we are very happy to have the opportunity this time to attend the celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

aiichiro fujiyama said: we are determined to make still greater efforts to promote japan-china friendship, restore japan-china diplomatic relations at an early date, in adherence

to the basic principles. we pledge that we will overcome every difficulty, fear no hardship and press ahead courageously for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

wang kuo-chuan said: recently, the china-japan friendship movement has witnessed a vigorous, new development. we believe that since the messrs. of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations have the aspirations to promote japan-china friendship and normalize japan-china diplomatic relations, they will certainly adhere to the stand of the joint statement, unite all friends who have the same aspirations, broaden the united front and make new contributions to the further development of japan-china friendship. he asked the delegation to convey regards to friends of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations in persistent struggle in japan and wished the japanese messrs. new success in the struggle to promote japan-china friendship and restore japan-china diplomatic relations at an early date.

CHINA AND JORDAN

Jordanian Friendly Personages Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

jordanian friendly personages sulaiman nabelsy, former prime minister, shafiq arshidat, secretary general of the arab lawyers' federation, and marwan el hmood left here by train today on a visit to nanking, hangchow and kwangchow before leaving for home.

seeing them off at the railway station were wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, ho kung-kai and wang hsiao-yi.

hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife were present.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Amir of Kuwait Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

the amir of kuwait sabah al salem al sabah in a message to the chairman of the people's republic of china on september 30 extended warmest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, in my name and on behalf of the kuwait people, i am pleased to extend to your excellency and the friendly people of china our warmest congratulations. with best wishes for your excellency's personal happiness, and the continued prosperity of your country.

Kuwait's Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

jaber al ahmed al jaber, heir apparent and prime minister of the state of kuwait, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 extending sincere greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have the pleasure to extend to your excellency sincere felicitations and greetings on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china. i am also happy to avail myself of this opportunity to express the best wishes for your excellency's personal well-being and good health and for the continued progress and prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND MALI

Head of State of Mali Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

moussa traore, president of the national liberation military committee, premier of the government and head of state of the republic of mali, has sent a message to vice-chairman tung pi-wu, extending the warmest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on october 1, 1971, the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am particularly pleased to extend to you on this occasion the most heartfelt and warmest felicitations of the malian people, the national liberation military committee and the government. we avail ourselves of this happy occasion to express to the prestigious people's republic of china our high appreciation and sincere thanks for the constructive contribution she has continued to make in the world arena to the peoples' struggle for liberation and to the safeguarding and maintaining of peace and international security. the republic of mali has always followed with special interest the enormous progress made by the valiant chinese people in economic and cultural development and the changes, both in quality and quantity, in china's industrial and agricultural production. the great success which your people have achieved in all fields under the wise and dynamic leadership of your prestigious leader, chairman mao tsetung, have now won the admiration of all peace-, freedom- and justice-loving people. it is time now for the international community to restore to the people's republic of china her legitimate and indefeasible rights.

i hereby extend in the name of the malian people, the national liberation military committee, the government and in my own name, the most sincere wishes for your personal happiness and for the further success of the great chinese people. with highest consideration.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

mauritius prime minister seewoosagut ramgoolam yesterday sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

please accept my warmest congratulations and those of my government and the people of mauritius on the occasion of national day. may china achieve the aspirations of its people under the great leadership of chairman mao tsetung and your good self. mauritius is awaiting the entry of great china in the united nations.

with highest consideration.

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Mauritius Delegation of Members of Legislative Assembly

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with joseph marcel mason, leader of the mauritius delegation of members of legislative assembly, and members of the delegation kisinasamy sunassee and abdool rajack abdool carim, and mrs. mason.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned including ho ying, wu hsiao-ta and chu chi-chen.

Mauritius Delegation of Members of Legislative Assembly Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

the mauritius delegation of members of legislative assembly led by joseph marcel mason left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsien fu-min and hu yu-chin, and leading members of other organizations concerned including chen hsin-jen, ho ying, wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

King of Morocco Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

king hassan second of morocco sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday extending sincere congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am particularly pleased to extend to your excellency, the chinese government and the friendly chinese people our sincere felicitations and best wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of your country. please accept, your excellency, the assurance of our highest consideration.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of Federal Military Government Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, sent messages of identical contents separately to vice-chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending the warmest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the messages read:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, it gives me particular pleasure to extend to your excellency, the government and people of the great people's republic of china the warmest congratulations and the best wishes for your personal health and well-being and for the peace and continued progress of your people. may the people of china witness many more years of stability, successes both for their internal cohesion and international effectiveness for the benefit of the chinese people and the world at large. may the happy bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries grow stronger in the years ahead. highest consideration and esteem.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Organizations Give Banquet in Celebration of Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 1, 1971)

the d.p.r.k. committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association jointly gave a grand banquet at the okryu hall yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the banquet were kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim yun son, deputy director of a department of the k.w.p. central committee; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han su gil, vice-minister of foreign trade; chong song nam, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the korea-china friendship association and of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; major general pak jung guk of the korean people's army; as well as responsible members of departments concerned.

chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k. li yun-chuan, staff members of the chinese embassy in korea, all members of the chinese men's basketball team and women's volleyball team led by kung shu-hsiang; members of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission and chinese engineers and technicians working in korea attended the banquet.

vice-president kang ryang uk spoke at the banquet. first of all he extended sincere and warm felicitations to the fraternal chinese people.

he said, "the fraternal chinese people, through the great proletarian cultural revolution, have smashed the revisionists' attempt to restore capitalism, held the revolutionary position firmly and further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat."

he said, "the people's republic of china is a strong bulwark of the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle in asia and a mighty anti-imperialist force. the international prestige of the people's republic of china is rising daily.

"we regard all victories and achievements of the fraternal chinese people as our own victories and achievements, sincerely rejoice over them and extend our warm congratulations."

he said: "we vehemently denounce the 'two chinas' plot of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and extend full support and solidarity for the just struggle of the chinese people to liberate taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china."

he said: "korea and china are close neighbours linked by the same mountains and rivers. the korean and chinese people

are close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and brothers cemented in flesh-and-blood ties through protracted common struggles against the aggressor forces of imperialism from abroad." "the friendship between the korean and chinese people is that of revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting for a common cause under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. our friendship, personally nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, was cemented in blood and has been tested in history. no force on earth can shake this unbreakable friendship."

he stressed in conclusion: "the korean people will as always do their utmost to strengthen and develop the friendship and solidarity sealed in blood with the chinese people under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and continue to struggle staunchly shoulder to shoulder with them against the common enemies, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism."

in his speech, ambassador li yun-chuan gave an account of the glorious road traversed, and the great achievements won by the chinese people in the past 22 years under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao. he said, "the chinese people have scored tremendous victories especially in recent years in the great proletarian cultural revolution. with greater vigour and militancy, the chinese people, holding aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, are marching in big strides along the path of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

he said, "we are very glad to see that the fraternal korean people, under the wise leadership of comrade premier kim il sung, their great leader, are continuing to achieve new successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction by pursuing the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and bitter struggle and by unfolding the chullima movement."

he said, "the korean people are waging unswervingly a struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the d.p.r.k. government has always worked energetically to realize this noble aim and put forth a series of reasonable proposals which have won the sympathy and support of the people the world over. we are convinced that the 3,000-ri expanse of korea with all its beautiful rivers and mountains will be unified through the resolute struggle of the korean people and the reunion of the 40 million korean people will certainly come true."

the ambassador said that the time-honoured militant solidarity and friendly relations between our two countries have again been steadily developed and consolidated this year. the mutual exchange of friendly visits by party and government delegations and other delegations between our two countries recently has further reinforced the militant solidarity and friendship between our two countries.

the ambassador stressed that the chinese people are determined to stand firmly on the side of the korean and other asian peoples in the common struggle against the aggressive scheme of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and resolutely support the just struggle of the korean people for the reunification of their fatherland. "the chinese people, following steadfastly the teachings of chairman mao, will, as in the past, closely assist and forever cooperate

with the fraternal korean comrades-in-arms and fight shoulder to shoulder in firm unity in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction of our two countries, resolutely carrying our common revolutionary struggle through to the end", he declared.

the okryu hall was permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of cordial friendship between the two countries. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the daily consolidation and development of the militant friendship and solidarity between korea and china, and to the good health and long life of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the good health and long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

according to a kcna report, major general han yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, gave a banquet on the evening of september 27 to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission, attended the banquet. both major general han yong ok and ho chu-jo spoke at the banquet.

Peking Opening Ceremony for Performance Tour of Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

a grand opening ceremony was held here today for the performance tour of china of the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea.

attending were li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on invitation were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking; kim song gol, leader of the visiting korean journalists' delegation and director of the korean central news agency; and o gwang taek, leader of the delegation of the korean socialist working youth league and vice-chairman of the central committee of the league.

the opening ceremony was held in the capital theatre. the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, hung side by side in the middle of the stage curtain.

wu ten, head of the cultural group under the chinese state council, and sin in ha, leader of the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea and vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea, spoke at the ceremony. they both praised the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people and revolutionary literary and art workers of china and korea, which is daily growing and being strengthened under the personal loving attention and nurturing by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung. on behalf of the china-korea friendship

association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, comrade wu teh expressed in his speech warm welcome to all comrades on the pyongyang national opera troupe and wished them a successful performance tour.

he said: under the guidance of the idea on literature and art of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the revolutionary literary and art workers of korea have created many outstanding works which combine revolutionary, militant ideological content with national form and turned literature and art into a powerful weapon for inspiring and educating the people with the glorious revolutionary tradition and the spirit of communism. the revolutionary opera "a sea of blood" which the korean comrades-in-arms are going to perform for us is such outstanding works. it penetratingly reflects the great revolutionary exploits of the korean people in their armed struggle against japanese aggression, and sings praises of the fearless heroism and unswerving fighting morale of the korean people in resisting aggression and fighting for national independence and liberation.

he said: the people of china and korea are now waging a common struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the showing of the revolutionary opera "a sea of blood" in china is of important significance to the further promotion of the militant friendship between the people of china and korea fighting in unity against the enemies.

comrade wu teh said that in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the people of china will always unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal people of korea.

in his speech, head of the troupe sin in ha said that the performance in china of the korean revolutionary national opera "a sea of blood" would contribute to the further consolidation of the unbreakable militant friendship sealed in blood between the people and literary and art workers of korea and china and of their traditional friendly relations and cooperation, and to the development of cultural exchange.

he said: under the guidance of our great leader comrade kim il sung's juche idea on literature and art, korean literature and art are putting out brilliant flowers. in line with the fighting programme set forth by the fifth congress of the workers' party, the korean people and literary and art workers are now engaged in a tenacious struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, firmly oppose imperialist cultural infiltration and the back-to-the-ancient tendency, and continue to develop the socialist national culture.

he said that the people and literary and art workers of korea and china have forged with their blood a great, militant friendship between them in the course of arduous revolutionary struggles. the korean people and literary and art workers will continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, hold high the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism and always fight together with the fraternal chinese people and literary and art workers in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the great victory of socialism.

after their speeches, the china-korea friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with

foreign countries, and the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea exchanged silk banners respectively inscribed with "long live the militant friendship and great unity of the people of china and korea exclamation" and "long live the unbreakable, blood-sealed militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china exclamation" when the banners were exchanged, there was a sonorous applause throughout the theatre.

also attending the opening ceremony today were leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the foreign ministry, the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, sher erh-en, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, yu hui-yung, li fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, liu chun, tsao ke-chiang, wu hsiao-ta, chou po-ping and liu hsi-lin.

the opening ceremony was followed by a performance of the opera "a sea of blood" presented by the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea. the performance was warmly welcomed by the audience.

at the end of the performance, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo of the n.p.c. standing committee, comrade wu teh and others went up to the stage and cordially shook hands with the korean artists, warmly congratulating them on their successful performance.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador to DRVN Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 1, 1971)

a grand reception was given here last night by wang yu-ping, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the d.r.v.n., to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and chairman of the national assembly standing committee; pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and premier of the government; vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier of the government and minister of national defence; nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier; hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the national assembly standing committee; to huu and nguyen van tran, secretaries of the party central committee; and other leading party and government comrades of the d.r.v.n. attended the reception.

also attending the reception were hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi; ministers and vice-ministers of the government; responsible comrades of the various armed services and arms of the viet nam people's army and leaders of democratic parties and mass organizations.

le khoan hong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

among the guests were also members of the diplomatic corps in hanoi.

in a speech at the reception, premier pham van dong extended on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the warmest congratulations to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

premier pham van dong said, "over the past 22 years, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by the respected chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and intimate friend of the vietnamese people, the heroic chinese people, constantly bringing into play their glorious revolutionary traditions and upholding the spirit of self-reliance and self-support and the spirit of tireless endeavour, have won big successes in socialist revolution and the building of socialism."

he said, "the vietnamese people greatly rejoice over the brilliant achievements of the fraternal chinese people, and sincerely wish that the chinese people, armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, will achieve many and still greater successes in their revolutionary cause, thus making their worthiest contribution to the world people's struggle against u.s.-led imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

referring to the current war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, premier pham van dong said, "the vietnamese people are united in one mind with the peoples of the two fraternal neighbours laos and cambodia and are resolved to fight together with them to completely defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen and liberate the whole of indochina."

he said, "on the occasion of the glorious national day of the great people's republic of china, the vietnamese people express sincere and profound gratitude to the 700 million fraternal chinese people for their militant solidarity. this unshakable militant solidarity found a vivid expression in the recent visit to viet nam by the chinese government economic delegation led by vice-premier li hsien-nien and the talks and agreement on china's economic and military aid to viet nam in 1972. the vietnamese people will do all they can to consolidate and develop this very fine militant solidarity."

premier pham van dong proposed toasts to the big successes of the chinese people in socialist revolution and the building of socialism, to the big victories of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the constant strengthening and development of the great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples, to the health

of esteemed chairman mao tsetung and other leading comrades of the chinese party and state, and to the health of esteemed president ton duc thang and other leading comrades of the vietnamese party and state.

speaking at the beginning of the reception, ambassador wang yu-ping expressed the warmest welcome and sincerest thanks to the leading comrades of the viet nam party and government for attending the reception.

he said, the last 22 years since the founding of the people's republic of china are years in which the chinese people, under the clear-sighted leadership of their great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, have won one victory after another in the struggle against the class enemy inside and outside the country. now the chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, enthusiastically responding to chairman mao's great call to "unite to win still greater victories", study more assiduously marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and promote the spirit of carrying on the revolution by "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," are striving to accomplish the militant tasks laid down by the party's 9th national congress. a new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction in china is approaching.

ambassador wang yu-ping warmly praised the great victories of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian people fighting in unity in the war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the remarkable achievements of the people of north viet nam in socialist economic construction and the buildup of national defence, and their revolutionary heroism in the recent fight against the serious flood. he said, "all this have vigorously encouraged the chinese and other peoples all over the world engaged in an anti-imperialist struggle. the chinese people greatly admire the spirit of revolutionary heroism of the vietnamese people. we are firmly convinced that the vietnamese people, acting upon the teaching of their great leader president ho chi minh on 'determination to fight and to win', will certainly succeed in defeating the u.s. imperialist aggression and making their fatherland more and more prosperous and powerful."

he said, "the chinese people wholeheartedly back the vietnamese people's great war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and unswervingly support the seven-point proposal put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam for a peaceful settlement of the viet nam question. acting upon chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will forever unite with the vietnamese people and the other peoples of indochina. we will fight together and win together, till all the u.s. aggressors are driven out of the whole of indochina."

ambassador wang yu-ping proposed toasts to the everlasting great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of china and viet nam,

to the great victory of the war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan, comrade truong chinh, comrade pham van dong and other leading comrades of the vietnamese party and government.

the reception is permeated with an atmosphere of most cordial friendship and militant solidarity.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by abou jihad left here for home by air this afternoon, after concluding a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to give a warm send-off to the comrades-in-arms from palestine were chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of chinese departments concerned ho ying, liu shao-wen, chu kai-yin, lu kuei, wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yi, chou chuen and hu li-peng; and several thousand revolutionary people and militiamen in peking.

the crowds at the airport held streamers inscribed the slogans "firmly support the palestinian and other arab people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation" "firmly support the asian, african and latin american people and people of the rest of the world in their struggle for national liberation exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

when abou jihad and the other palestinian comrades-in-arms walked around the airport infield to bid the crowds farewell in the company of chi peng-fei and wang hsin-ting, people beat drums and gongs and waved scarves and bouquets in a warm expression of the profound friendship of the chinese people for the palestinian people. people shouted slogans including "salute to the heroic palestinian people exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation down with israeli zionism exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab people exclamation" the palestinian comrades-in-arms repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity for struggle of the people of china and palestine.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

diplomatic envoys of various arab countries to china were present.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

President of Sierra Leone Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung yesterday extending heartiest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

as sierra leone sets out to firmly establish diplomatic relations with your country, i take this first opportunity to bring you on this auspicious day and crucial period of your country's history, my personal greetings and wishes for your well-being and continued wisdom in guiding your country and people. my heartiest congratulations.

Vice President of Sierra Leone Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

s.i. koroma, vice-president and prime minister of the republic of sierra leone, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on october 1 extending warmest felicitations on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the celebration of your national day, it gives me great pleasure in particular being my first opportunity to extend to your excellency and government of the people's republic of china our warmest felicitations and most heartfelt congratulations. the government and people of the republic of sierra leone join me in wishing the government and people of the people's republic of china happiness, good health and continued prosperity. highest consideration.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Director of Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies Jacques Freymond and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

jacques freymond, director of the graduate institute of international studies in geneva, switzerland, and his wife left here by air for home today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including hsi tao-chung.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

president habib bourguiba of the republic of tunisia sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

. on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure to extend to your excellency our warmest congratulations. best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the noble people of china.

Tunisian Premier Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

premier hedi nouira of the republic of tunisia sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure to extend to your excellency our warmest congratulations. best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the noble people of china.

CHINA AND TURKEY

President of Turkey Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

cevdet sunay, president of the republic of turkey, sent a message to vice-chairman tung pi-wu on september 30 extending sincere greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the happy occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i convey to your excellency, on behalf of the turkish people and on my own, my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness as well as for the prosperity and progress of the people of the people's republic of china.

Turkish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

prime minister of turkey nihat erim sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30 extending greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government of turkey and on my own, i would like to extend to your excellency my felicitations and my best wishes for your personal happiness on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND US

American Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

american otologist dr. samuel rosen and dr. of internal medicine victor w. sidel and their wives left here by air today for a visit to southern china before leaving for home.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles including ma ching-feng, wang hsiao-yi, hu hung-fan, wu chieh-ping, chu hsien-yi, wu ying-kai and hsu yin-hsiang.

dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem) and dr. hans muller were also present.

US Aggressor Troops Must Pull Out of South Korea, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

the "people's daily" carried a commentator's article today entitled "u.s. aggressor troops must pull out of south korea". the article reads:

the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea issued a statement on september 28 which strongly denounced the illegal resolution concocted by u.s. imperialism at the current session of the united nations general assembly to prevent it from discussing the question of the withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops from south korea and the question of dissolving the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". this statement has expressed the righteous stand of the government and people of korea and fully exposed the grim features of u.s. imperialism in making use of the united

nations to interfere in korea's internal affairs and to cover up, though in vain, its crime of aggression against korea.

through its long-term manipulation of the united nations, u.s. imperialism had succeeded in having the so-called "question of korea" discussed year after year at the general assembly of this international organisation. under its direction, an institution known as the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" invariably appeared on the stage to make a "report" and then "resolutions" were railroaded through by a voting-machine controlled by u.s. imperialism. by such machination, u.s. imperialism has tried to legalise the forcible occupation of south korea by u.s. aggressor troops. the so-called "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" has proved to be an out-and-out tool for u.s. imperialist aggression.

at the current session of the u.n. general assembly, a number of countries proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the question of the "withdrawal of the u.s. army and all other foreign troops occupying south korea under the u.n. flag" and the question of the "dissolution of the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea'". seeing that the situation is becoming more and more unfavourable to it and that the u.s. aggressors will be pilloried and condemned, u.s. imperialism changed its tactics and managed to railroad through the u.n. general assembly an illegal resolution for deferring the discussion of the questions concerning korea for one year. it is in such an insolent way that u.s. imperialism imposed its will on the united nations organisation and wantonly trampled on the u.n. charter.

it is the customary practice of u.s. imperialism to commit aggression and all sorts of crimes in the name of the united nations. but it cannot control this international organisation permanently, nor can the united nations save it from its doom. no matter how many illegal resolutions the united nations had adopted in the past under u.s. manipulation, they can in no way whitewash the crimes of u.s. imperialism in committing aggression against korea, interfering in her internal affairs and obstructing her unification. the u.s. aggressor troops under the flag of "united nations forces" must withdraw from south korea. the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" must be dissolved. provided that there is no interference by outside forces, the korean people are perfectly able to reunify their country independently by peaceful means on democratic principles.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has pointed out: "for the accomplishment of the cause of national unification, it is essential to chase out the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the unification of our fatherland, from south korea and liquidate their colonial rule, overthrow the present military fascist dictatorship and win the victory of the revolution."

the chinese people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for manipulating the united nations into adopting the illegal resolution on the korean question and firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we firmly believe that the struggle of the korean people will certainly be victorious and the aspirations of the korean people for the unification of their fatherland will certainly be realised.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav President Tito Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

josip broz tito, president of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message to vice-chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, extending most cordial congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china it makes me great pleasure to extend to your excellency and to the people of china on behalf of the peoples of yugoslavia and in my own name most cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of your country. may i express, your excellency, my confidence that the co-operation between the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china will continue to develop successfully to the benefit of our peoples and peace in the world.

Yugoslav President of Federal Executive Council Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 28, extending most sincere greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have great pleasure to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the government of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, sincerest congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the people's republic of china.

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group to Zagreb International Fair Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

wei hua-chun, head of the chinese exhibition group to the zagreb international fair in yugoslavia, returned to peking by air today.

he was met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned including li chuan, tien li-chun and lu feng-chun. ivo cragicevic, economic counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

president k.d. kaunda of the republic of zambia yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, extending to him and to the communist party, the government and the people of china fraternal greetings. the message reads:

on the occasion of china's national day, i, on behalf of the national council of the united national independence party, now sitting in lusaka, the government and the people of the republic of zambia, send to you, the party, government and people of the people's republic of china fraternal greetings. the people of zambia hail the achievements of the chinese people. we hope that in the great task of building peace and progress in this world, men of goodwill everywhere will realise the value of cooperation between nations and that the principle of universality in respect of representation of all mankind in such organisations as the united nations is fundamental to our future successes.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 14, 1971 No. 4994

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* NATIONAL *
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LU HSÜN ANNIVERSARY

Learn To Read in a Living Way from Lu Hsün

- in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lu Hsün

by

Chou Chien-jen (周建人)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1971)

"The gunfire of the October Revolution brought us Marxism-Leninism." It also brought for Lu Hsün the revolutionary truth for the salvation of the nation and the people which he sought in his dreams. From then on, the nineteen years of history up to the death of Lu Hsün constituted the history of his gradual growth to maturity as a communist through continuously studying Marxism-Leninism in the practice of revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Lu Hsün was the principal commander of the cultural revolution of China; he not only was a great man of letters, but also was a great thinker and a great revolutionary." He employed the ideological weapon of Marxism-Leninism to overcome untold difficulties with unsurpassed bravery on the cultural front, waged struggle against imperialism, feudalism and all descriptions of opportunism, and bravely carried out and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Lu Hsün was able to make tremendous achievements and shine with great strength in the study of Marxism-Leninism because he read for the revolution, associated the study of Marxism-Leninism with the realities, and learned the fundamental principles. He used Marxism-Leninism to guide the struggle and went boldly ahead.

Through studying and comparing various aspects, Lu Hsün understood more profoundly that Marxism-Leninism was a "clear-cut philosophy" with an enormous power of persuasion that solved many doubtful questions which he was unable to solve ideologically in the past and raised his thought to a new plane.

In the past, he had faith in the theory of evolution and thought that "the future will inevitably be better than the past and young people will inevitably be better than the old." During the "April 12" counter-revolutionary massacre engineered by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927, he saw the fact that young people also could play the role of hangmen and that their means of killing people was in no way inferior to that of the older counter-revolutionaries.

Enlightened by the Marxist class doctrine, he finally understood the partiality of the theory of evolution and knew that in class society man was "dominated by the class consciousness of his own class."* He had a true knowledge of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine concerning class, class analysis and class struggle and experienced a qualitative change in his thinking.

Because Lu Hsün integrated the study of revolutionary theories with realities and mastered the fundamental principles, he was able to dissect with Marxism-Leninism various kinds of people in society and various things that occurred in society, and distinguish right from wrong and good from bad. On one occasion, an American Hollywood film "Partisan Souls" shown in Shanghai aroused great repercussions in the cultural circles of the time, and people talked about the violent way this film made propaganda for revolution.

Lu Hsün was rather amazed. How could Hollywood in the USA make a film extolling revolution? He wanted to go and see the film himself. I went with him to see the film that day. When the words "the end" appeared on the screen, he said indignantly: "Reactionary in the extreme! Reactionary in the extreme!" He also sharply pointed out the reactionary essence of this film in that it vilified the October Revolution and the revolutionary partisans. It was precisely because Lu Hsün had acquired the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method that he was able to have such sharp eyes and a good scent. His numerous articles, letters and speeches all represented living application of Marxist-Leninist theories.

"It Is Imperative To Contact Actual Society and Give Life to the Books Read"

Chairman Mao pointed out in the article "The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War" that in studying Marxism-Leninism, we must be able to "apply it to the specific circumstances of China" and that

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* Lu Hsün "Erh-hsin-chi--'Rigid Translation' and 'Class Nature of Literature'," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. IV, p. 116.

"we can put Marxism into practice only when it is integrated with the specific characteristics of our country and acquires a definite national form."

For Lu Hsün the more important thing in studying Marxism-Leninism was the ability to apply theory to revolutionary practice and solve all kinds of problem in the struggle. He declared that in reading "it is imperative to contact society and give life to the books read."*

Lu Hsün was opposed to learning by rote in study and he opposed mere mechanical application. Even in culture and art, he also held that when "adopting the good rules of other countries" we must "develop" them so as to make ours "richer,"** but we must not "remove the rare flowers and herbs overseas" merely for the purpose of "transplanting" them on our soil.*** Whether or not the revolutionary theory studied can be applied to solving various practical problems in the revolutionary struggle is a hallmark for gauging whether or not Marxism-Leninism has been truly mastered. By making living use of principles in accordance with circumstances, one can truly develop the great strength of Marxism-Leninism. By making mechanical application with no regard for the circumstances, one not only cannot give impetus to the development of the revolutionary cause but also might commit "Left" or Right opportunist mistakes.

Lu Hsün strove to apply Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the actual conditions. He was a man who paid great attention to reality. He was good at applying the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism to the study of the history and present conditions of China, the analysis of the development of and changes in the revolutionary situation, knowing of the "termites" and swindlers who have sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, and grasping of the laws of the class struggle. No matter how intricate the circumstances were, he was able to keep a sober mind and consciously carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The historical conditions of our Party show that during the period our Party formed a united front with the Kuomintang, deviation to the Right rose easily within the Party, and during the period our Party was severed from the Kuomintang, deviation to the Left occurred easily within the Party."

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* Lu Hsün's "Erh-i-chi--Miscellaneous Talks on Reading," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. III, p. 335.

** Lu Hsün's "Ch'ieh-chieh-t'ing Satirical Essays--"Short Introduction to the Progress of Woodcut," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. VI, p. 38.

*** Lu Hsün's "Tombs, Miscellaneous Recollections," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. I, p. 321.

In Shanghai at a later stage Lu Hsün opposed the Kuomintang reactionaries on the one hand, and on the other he waged resolute struggle against "Left" and Right opportunism. In the late 1920's and early 1930's, because Chiang Kai-shek rebelled against the revolution and the Kuomintang and the Communist Party split up, the revolution entered a new stage of armed occupation of the countryside and agrarian revolution. Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san, Wang Ming and opportunists of their like basically did not understand the objective laws of the Chinese revolution, and they made every effort to advertise the "uninterrupted upsurge" of the revolution and promote "flight meetings" and "riots in cities and towns" in a vain attempt to lead the revolution astray. At the time, the cultural circles also set forth a series of showy articles and literary and art works that advocated "attack" and "killing" so as to intimidate people, thus blowing a trumpet for the "Left" opportunist line. On the basis of his unified understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of the Chinese revolution, Lu Hsün held that the Chinese revolution could not but be a protracted and formidable undertaking. He voiced his disapproval of going into battle rashly, advocated "tough fighting" and "fighting in ditches," and firmly boycotted and criticized and repudiated "Left" opportunism. He published at different times famous essays such as "Non-Revolutionary Advocates of Radical Revolution," "My View on the League of Left-Wing Writers," and "Vituperation and Intimidation Definitely Are Not Fighting," sharply criticizing and repudiating those people who had no contact with the social struggle, did not understand the actual conditions, "merely wrote articles behind show-windows" and "lectured the doctrine of thoroughness." He pointed out that they would readily shift from the ultra-"Left" to the ultra-Right.

Lu Hsün was neither hoodwinked by the "Left" opportunists at a time our Party broke with the Kuomintang and deviation to the "Left" emerged within the Party nor misled by the Right opportunists when our Party and the Kuomintang formed a united front and deviation to the Right emerged within the Party.

Around 1935, Japanese imperialism was launching insatiable aggression against China. The national contradiction grew sharper with each passing day and a new change in class relations was registered in China. On the basis of this new situation, the great leader Chairman Mao evaluated the possibility of the bourgeoisie forming once again a united front with us. He put forward the policy of setting up a national united front for resistance against Japan and wisely pointed out that the setting up of the united front "has increased the responsibility of the Communist Party for criticizing the allies, unmasking the sham revolutionaries and winning leadership powers."

At the time, Wang Ming and political swindlers of his kind glided from "Left" opportunism to Right opportunism. In the name of setting up the united front, they obliterated the continued existence of the class struggle and the fact that the big bourgeoisie was ideologically "dissolving" communism and politically and organizationally liquidating the Communist Party. They trusted the Kuomintang more than they did the Communist Party, completely

abolished the Communist Party's principle of independence, and put forward the erroneous stand for what was described as "everything through the united front" and "everything in compliance with the united front."

At that time, Chou Yang and company who had usurped the leading functions of the Party in cultural circles in Shanghai actively toed Wang Ming's Right-deviation capitulationist line and put forward the slogan of "literature for national defense" so as to carry out class capitulation and national capitulation in the name of "national defense." They talked nonsense saying that "the typhoon of war" had "blown together" people with different political attitudes, that drawing a dividing line between classes was "no longer necessary," that "'leadership' is not monopolized by anybody" and that we should "take up together the responsibility of leadership."

In this violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, Lu Hsün with the Marxist-Leninist telescope and microscope saw through the reactionary essence of the slogan of "literature for national defense" that called for the abandonment of proletarian leadership and the implementation of capitulationism. He also put forward, in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of forming the national united front for resistance against Japan, the proletarian slogan of "popular literature for the national revolutionary war." He emphatically pointed out that the purpose of putting forward this new slogan was "definitely not to require revolutionary literature to give up its responsibility for class leadership, but to add weight to and enlarge its responsibility to the extent of uniting the whole nation, irrespective of classes and party affiliations, against foreign aggression. Such a national stand is truly the class stand."*

This high degree of unity of the principled stand of the proletariat and the flexibility of struggle strategy of Lu Hsün was the outcome of his integrating the application of Marxist-Leninist theory with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and was also the fundamental cause of his ability to carry out and defend the revolutionary line.

Lu Hsün's struggle practice tells us that the ability to apply at will Marxist-Leninist principles in accordance with the reality of the revolutionary struggle is fit to be called linking up theory with reality. The subjective cause of the inability of some of our comrades to distinguish between the correct line and the erroneous line within a period of time was also due perhaps to their not reading Marxist-Leninist books at all. Alternatively, although they also read a few, yet they were unable to use this fundamental ideological principle of unity of theory and reality to observe and handle problems and were incapable of transforming their own subjective world in the process of transforming the objective world and of incessantly raising their own power of recognition. This experience and lesson merits being deeply borne in mind by us.

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* Lu Hsün's "On Our Present Literary Movement," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. VI, p. 475.

"If I Survive, I of Course Still Want To Study"

The most important reason why Lu Hsün attached weight to Marxist-Leninist doctrine and was able to apply revolutionary theory to the real revolutionary struggle was that he had a clear-cut objective in study: a genuine desire to make revolution and transform old China.

When Lu Hsün was young, he went through all kinds of hardship like other advanced elements of his time to look for truth from the West for the purpose of transforming old China. Later, Marxism-Leninism was transmitted to China and Lu Hsün began his contact with this great truth. Around 1927, with the revolutionary struggle gaining depth, he incessantly used Marxism-Leninism to observe and transform society in struggle. Meanwhile, he dissected himself in a sensible way and finally effected a fundamental change in world outlook. He not only studied avidly but also actively translated works of relevance and introduced them to China, and enthusiastically advised other people to read more Marxist-Leninist books. All this was done for the transformation of society and the salvation of China. Speaking of what he did all his life, he declared: "I think all the time of China and the future and aspire to making some small contribution to the public."*

This thought of working wholeheartedly for the revolution and the people was very strong in Lu Hsün. An incident took place when he was in Shanghai. Seeing the influence of Lu Hsün at home and abroad, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Press thought of utilizing his reputation to better the business of Commercial Press. One day, he especially sent a librarian to tell Lu Hsün: "To conduct research in learning, you have to read many books and reference materials. We have in our place rare editions which cannot be found elsewhere. The Chairman of our Board of Director is willing to hand you the key to the library so that you can read any of our books. Our only hope is that we can publish your books."

Hearing this, Lu Hsün was very angry and he categorically turned down the offer. He thought: "I have of course to read in order to work, but I do not read in order to make a living. If I let them publish all my writings, the remuneration for my works could be very generous, but then my hands would be fettered and I could no longer speak freely for the public." Lu Hsün read and wrote for the revolution and the masses and no reputation or standing could sway him. He greatly despised those who regarded getting learned as the "open sesame" for advancement in society.

Because Lu Hsün studied Marxism-Leninism and genuinely desired to make revolution and transform old China, he paid very great attention to application and practical work. He held that the revolution must be "honest 'revolution'"** and that 'words alone won't do and the important thing is to

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* Lu Hsün's "Letters," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. X, p. 217.

** Lu Hsün's "San-hsien-chi--The General Outlook of New Literature Today," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. IV, p. 108.

act."* He revered most the genuine proletarian revolutionaries represented by the great leader Chairman Mao. He declared: "I glorify myself in taking as comrades those who shed blood and fight in a down-to-earth manner for the survival of the Chinese people of the contemporary era."** Lu Hsün's whole life was also a life of down-to-earth struggle for the survival of the Chinese nation and the cause of the liberation of the proletariat.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." In the study of theory, whether or not attention is paid to application and practical work is a touchstone for distinguishing genuine revolutionaries from sham revolutionaries. Although Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers of their kind also preached Marxism-Leninism, yet this was done merely for the purpose of disguising themselves as Marxist theorists to scare and hoodwink the worker-peasant cadres and the innocent youth. They themselves never gave any thought to managing affairs in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and they were always opposed to Marxism-Leninism.

Lu Hsün held that those armchair theorists who talked eloquently but actually did not carry out what they preached were "unreliable." His opinion of "Left" opportunist Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai offered a good example. On one occasion, Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai sent Lu Hsün a note signed "land-tilling dog." Later, Lu Hsün asked him: "Why did you use such a name?" Ch'ü replied: "I really am not fit for politics and my meddling with politics is like a dog tilling land!" Lu Hsün expressed his deep dissatisfaction with this and criticized him. Later, when Lu Hsün was the editor of Hai-shang Shu-lin, he accepted only Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai's translations but not his original articles. This showed that Marxist Lu Hsün viewed Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai with reservation.

With a correct objective in study, Lu Hsün studied tirelessly and endlessly. When he was seriously ill, he went on to read and study and fight against the enemy. Some people advised him to take a rest in another place, but he replied: "I cannot rest in bed and let other people fight and sacrifice themselves!" He firmly refused to leave his fighting post. Lu Hsün saw right through and hated most intensely the whole of dark old society. He knew that the root cause of the illness of the old society lay not in one or two, ten or a hundred places, but in the whole system which had to be completely overthrown. It was essential not only to overthrow the whole of the old system and realize "proletarian dictatorship" but also build a "proletarian society." He linked his whole destiny with the cause of proletarian revolution and felt that revolutionary work could not be completed even though he devoted energy all his life to it and that revolution must be carried out generation after generation. Lu Hsün was never

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* Lu Hsün's "Ch'ieh-chieh-t'ing Satirical Essays--Talk on Essays Outside the Door," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. VI, p. 84.

** Lu Hsün's "Last Part of Ch'ieh-chieh-t'ing Satirical Essays--A Reply to Trotskyites," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. VI, p. 474.

complacent and relaxed in reading and studying for the revolution. The more serious his illness became and the more difficult his circumstances, the more he showed his tenacious spirit in study and fighting will.

Two months before his death, knowing well that he could not read and write because he was confined to bed, Chou Yang and company wrote letters to attack him, frenziedly and slanderously saying he had not studied enough and was backward in thought. Lu Hsün was most indignant, and despite his illness, he wrote to return the blow. To meet the need of the revolutionary struggle, he openly declared: "If I survive, I of course still want to study."* Lu Hsün's spirit of making revolution and studying all his life forever merits our learning from him.

In the practice of struggle, Lu Hsün conscientiously read books by Marx and Lenin and seriously tried to master Marxism-Leninism. He thus became a great communist. This is an irrefutable iron-clad fact. In accordance with their counter-revolutionary purpose, however, the revisionists at home and abroad have devised all ways and means to obliterate this and arbitrarily labeled Lu Hsün as a bourgeois humanitarian. Besides showing that this group of renegades feared very much the Marxist-Leninist truth, wanted bourgeois humanitarianism and opposed Marxism-Leninism, what else can this show?

We must support what the enemy opposes. As we commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lu Hsün today, we must abide by Chairman Mao's great teaching that "we must read and study seriously to master Marxism," conscientiously read books by Marx and Lenin and study Chairman Mao's writings with the problems of the three great revolutionary movements in mind, study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, strive to transform our world outlook, and successfully temper ourselves as fighters for the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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* Lu Hsün's "Last Part of Ch'ieh-chieh-t'ing Satirical Essays--A Reply to Hsü Mou-yung on the Question of the United Front for Resistance Against Japan," see Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. VI, p. 441.

UNITY OF THE MASSES

Unite for Still Greater Victory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 1, 1971)

Armymen and Civilian Are United As One Big Family

For several days it had been raining incessantly, and a small hamlet on Yünt'oupa in Changpei hsien, Hopei Province, was shrouded in rain.

On that day, the commanders and fighters of the 4th company of a certain unit stationed there, braving the rain, made their way across the rapids to make a house to house inspection of the commune members' dwellings for leakage and, upon discovering signs of danger, helped with the evacuation. The fighters removed their rainwear and draped them over the commune members and took all their water-proofing material to cover their houses.

After making suitable arrangements for the masses, the commanders and fighters upon their return to the base, discovered that their own quarters were also leaking. However as the water-proofing material all had been loaned to the commune members, the fighters decided to think of some other means of stopping the leaks after their "daily reading" session. Not long afterward, one of the fighters suddenly cried out in surprise, "How come the roof is no longer leaking?" They all rushed outside to have a look, and discovered that the roof was covered by a large piece of tarpaulin. The political instructor immediately recognized that to be the tarpaulin used by the "August 1" grain depot for covering grain. With the tarpaulin now covering the roof, what might happen to the grain? Thinking about it, he immediately led several fighters and hurried to the "August 1" grain depot. When they arrived there he discovered the sacks of grain gone.

The explanation was that, while the PLA comrades were helping the commune masses repair their dwellings, the personnel working in the "August 1" grain depot discovered that the barracks of the PLA were also leaking. At first they had thought of inviting the PLA comrades to move into the grain depot, but on thinking things over, they realized that the PLA comrades would certainly refuse to do so. Thereupon the workers of the depot, braving the rain, moved the grain sack by sack into the granary, and brought the tarpaulin hitherto used for covering the sacks to the quarters of the PLA comrades. Finding the commanders and fighters engrossed in their reading, they quietly threw the tarpaulin over the roof and departed.

The political instructor tightly clasped the hands of the comrades of the grain depot and said with emotion, "This truly is an example of armymen cherishing the people and the people supporting the army, and armymen and civilians being closely united as one big family."

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With Workers and Peasants As One Big Family, Class Feeling Runs Deep

One day the Chengtu Spare Parts Plant received a letter of appreciation from the poor and lower-middle peasants. The letter states: The whole body of our production team wished to express our appreciation to the worker comrades of your No. 3 workshop for repairing a generator for us despite the pressure of your work. Your energetic support for agricultural production has made a valuable contribution to the reaping of a bumper harvest in agriculture. The workers and peasants belong to one family, and class feeling runs deep. Let us in our respective posts join hands in advancing together and make still greater contributions for socialist revolution and construction.

The whole thing happened this way. Not long ago, the No. 6 production team of the Shunchiang production brigade belonging to the Shuangchiang commune in Loshan hsien was plagued by a serious attack of insect pests which threatened the harvest of grain and other produce over an extensive area. At this critical moment, the only generator used by the brigade for driving the insecticide sprayers broke down, and none of the local factories was able to repair it. The poor and lower-middle peasants became very worried.

The matter came to the attention of the workers of the Chengtu Spare Parts Plant, and T'ien Sheng-ju, secretary of the Party branch of the No. 3 workshop said to himself, "We must implement Chairman Mao's great policy of 'take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor,' give energetic support to agriculture and solve difficulties in production for the poor and lower-middle peasants." He consulted with the worker comrades in the workshop, and they all said together, "The workers and peasants belong to one family. The difficulties of the poor and lower-middle peasants are our own difficulties, and for the sake of reaping a bumper harvest in grain, we shall use every means at our disposal to repair this generator." The workers moved the generator back to the workshop, and while some checked over the parts, others looked for the cause of the breakdown. With fiery zeal they began to work, and after more than four hours of tense fighting, repaired the generator.

The spirit of the workers of Chengtu Spare Parts Plant in thinking the same thoughts as the poor and lower-middle peasants and sharing their worries deeply touched the commune members of the No. 6 production team. After transporting the generator back to the production team they immediately wrote this letter in expression of their warm gratitude.

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The Hearts of the People of Various Nationalities Are Closely Linked Together

Commune members of the Chuang, Miao, Yao and Han nationalities of Pata production brigade of P'anling commune and Chilung brigade of Hsiayao commune, in Tu-an Yao nationality autonomous hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," are fighting with vigor together to open up a tunnel more than 300 meters long under a mountain of rock, as well as digging a drainage ditch totalling 200 meters long at both ends of the tunnel to remove once and for all the cause of flooding on more than 3,000 mow of their farmland.

In the battle to cut this tunnel, the people of various nationalities studied together and helped one another, and an atmosphere of militant solidarity prevailed over the worksite.

One afternoon, while the people were having their lunch, the pumping machine suddenly broke down, and the water inside the tunnel could not be drained. It appeared that the 14 holes for the laying of explosive charges which had been drilled would be dampened by water inside the tunnel. Lu Han-t'ieh, a young man of the Chuang nationality, and Wu Hsiu-lan, a commune member of the Miao nationality, who had formed a red pair, immediately charged into the tunnel, quickly laid the charges, ignited the fuse, and dashed out again. However, Wu Hsiu-lan, because of carelessness, struck his head against the wall of rock and was knocked unconscious. When Lu Han-t'ieh reached the opening of the tunnel and failed to find Wu Hsiu-lan, with complete disregard for his personal safety dashed into the tunnel once more. With all his might, he carried Wu Hsiu-lan on his back and hurried out. Being of slight stature, in carrying the big and heavy Wu Hsiu-lan and making his way through the water, Lu Han-t'ieh found each step of the going very difficult. At any time, the 14 charges might go off. In face of the danger Lu Han-t'ieh silently recited "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and continued to press forward. Just as he was carrying Wu Hsiu-lan through the opening, the sound of a loud explosion came from inside the tunnel. When Wu Hsiu-lan regained consciousness and heard how Lu Han-t'ieh had risked his own life to save him, he tightly clasped his hands and was so moved that he could hardly speak.

On the worksite people often see a pair of young girls one with an auger in her hand and one carrying a sledge hammer. They are Lu Meng-mi, a young intellectual of the Chuang nationality, and Wu Lan-ch'ing, a young intellectual of the Miao nationality. In the beginning Wu Lan-ch'ing was afraid to strike the auger with the hammer. She was afraid that she might miss and hurt people. Lu Meng-mi volunteered to hold the auger for her and patiently instructed her in the art of wielding the hammer. Lu Meng-mi said to her, "For the sake of building a socialist new frontier, you must be bold and strike forcefully." Encouraged by Lu Meng-mi, Wu Lan-ch'ing became more and more daring as well as accurate, and eventually mastered the technique of wielding the hammer. The two of them and the commune members of various nationalities on the worksite all said, "By listening to Chairman Mao, the people of the various nationalities have become united, and there is no difficulty which they could not surmount and no danger which they could not overcome."

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FOOD GRAIN

Great Victory on the Grain Front of Our Country

- The pattern of movement of grain from the South to the North is initially stopped with the situation of food supplies increasingly improving

by

The Writing Group of the Ministry of Commerce

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 1, 1971)

At a time when the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic is being observed, our grain front, like other fronts, is in a very favorable situation. On the basis of national self-sufficiency in grain and a grain surplus, the area of North China has achieved the aim of basic grain self-sufficiency with the grain-from-South-to-North pattern initially checked. This represents a change of great strategic significance and a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

An Indicator of the Excellent Grain Situation

Transfer of grain from South to North has been a major problem in the history of our country. In the past, to maintain their reactionary rule, feudal dynasties sent a large supply of "ts'ao grain" (漕糧, government grain) from the South to the North to supplement the needs of reactionary officials and military men. During the period of Kuomintang reactionary rule, agricultural production suffered an all the more serious disruption. Acute food grain shortage was witnessed in Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Liaoning and other areas in North China. According to incomplete statistics, from 1931 to 1933, Hopei imported from other provinces and foreign countries a total of over 2,000 million catties of wheat and flour to meet the needs of principal cities. In the countryside, food shortage was felt all the more acutely. The broad masses of laboring people all along lived on an empty stomach.

After the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, a land reform was carried out and agricultural cooperation introduced and people's communes established. Production was freed with a tremendous increase in grain output. But due to interference and sabotage from renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, grain self-sufficiency was still not achieved in North China.

Following the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois command headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i was shattered. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was implemented in depth. Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels led the broad masses in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in unfolding penetratingly

a mass campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture." Millions upon millions of people, imbued with the great spirit of the "Foolish old man who removed mountains and transformed China" fought against evil, the earth and the class enemy. Agricultural production rapidly boomed. The region of North China gradually achieved self-sufficiency in grain. Initially stopped was the practice of sending grain from South to North.

The initial stopping of the practice of sending grain from the South to the North is an important indicator of an ever improving food grain situation in our country.

The excellent food grain situation in our country first finds expression in the rapid development of agricultural production and a continuous increase in grain production. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, on the basis of nine consecutive years of bumper harvest in agriculture, the tenth fat year was ushered in for the current year. This year, for summer-ripening crops and early rice, balanced output over a wide area was achieved. Total output also surpassed the level of the preceding year. For autumn crops, a state of luxuriant growth is already noticeable. A good harvest is in prospect.

In historically disaster-prone and low-yield areas, people have vigorously shaken off the thinking of cowards or sluggards and developed the revolutionary spirit of Tachai in bringing mountains and rivers under control. Capital construction in the agricultural field is launched in a big way. Initially changed is the backward state of agricultural production. There have emerged many areas where harvests are unaffected by drought or flood and where yields are high and stable. Hsiyang hsien of Shansi Province has seriously popularized the experience of Tachai. In 1969, its grain output increased 100 percent compared with 1966. Average per-mow grain output of the whole hsien reached the target in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." In 1970, a big-margin increase in grain output was further chalked up.

In the past, Hopei Province, victim of the periodic overflowing of the Haiho witnessed natural disasters in nine years out of ten. Many saline and alkaline areas were associated with the saying, "Drought sees nothing but a harvest of grasshoppers; a flood sees nothing but a harvest of toadies; when there is neither drought nor a flood, we have difficulty in reaping our crops." Now after proper harnessing of the Haiho, grain output registered a prominent increase. Over the past two years, provincial grain output showed an increase of 30 to 50 percent compared with the peak production year before the harnessing of the Haiho.

Liaoning Province has fought a big battle for a big improvement in agriculture. In 1970, grain output showed an increase of 33 percent compared with 1969. The area of Ch'aoyang of this province was in the past a low-yield one. Now food self-sufficiency is achieved. The history of "counting on other areas for food supplies" has become a thing of the past.

Because some economic crop areas previously provided with state food supplies seriously implemented the guideline of "take grain as the lever and seek an all-round development" and made rational arrangements for areas under grain and economic crops in line with the state's demands in an energetic effort toward higher per-unit output, twin bumper harvests in grain and economic crops have been achieved with a good job done in both fields.

In Shantung Province with a relatively large area devoted to cotton, oil, fruit and other economic crops, now not only total output of cotton, peanuts and fruit has chalked up a tremendous increase but grain output also registers a big-margin increase.

Honan Province which is mainly committed to the planting of cotton and tobacco crops has now initially achieved self-sufficiency in grain. Its cotton output surpasses the highest level in history while tobacco production also shows tremendous growth.

In areas endowed with good natural conditions, the self-complacent idea of "production is at its peak and potentialities are exhausted" is shattered and the idea that "China should make a greater contribution to humanity" is fostered. They have attained the object of not relaxing the world-shaking struggle even under favorable natural conditions, matching a high output with still greater enthusiasm in stimulating revolution and promoting production and matching the development of the collective economy with a still greater contribution without forgetting the state's support.

In Chekiang, Kwangtung, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin and other provinces and cities, average grain output has surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Various economic crops have chalked up a big-margin increase in output. In other provinces and autonomous regions, there are also many areas and hsien with food output surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

The excellent food situation of our country also finds expression in the steadily improving livelihood of urban and rural people and a steadily rising level of food consumption. In the old China, grain was seized and manipulated in the hands of the exploiting class. Food prices sky-rocketed. The broad masses of laboring people went hungry all the year round. Every time a relatively severe natural disaster struck, a deserted and barren area ran the length of a 1,000 li strip, with corpses of the starved lying everywhere.

After the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, with political power taken into the hands of the proletariat, a basic reform came about in the system of ownership of means of production. A thorough change followed in the extremely irrational distribution of food grain peculiar to the old society. The pathetic scene of pre-liberation days best described by the saying, "The gentry lets wine and meat supplies rot away while the exposed bones of those frozen to death litter the highway" has become a thing of the past.

In 1953, our country further carried out the policy for unified purchase and sale of grain. Taking the population of the whole country into account, the Party and the state made rational arrangements for grain distribution in line with the guideline of "making unified plans and proper arrangements."

This assured the basic needs of the people of the whole country. Food rations for urban and rural people showed a big increase compared with the years before liberation. After liberation, the state raised on many occasions the purchase price of grain while the sale price stayed steady. Differences between grain purchase and sale prices and expenses for grain management all fit into the state's subsidy program. Thus not only peasants' income rose but urban residents were also spared a heavier burden. This is something beyond any reactionary government of old China and beyond any imperialist country. It is possible only in a socialist state of the proletarian dictatorship.

The excellent food situation of our country is reflected in a continuously swelling stock of grain reserves. Due to food self-sufficiency on a national scale, the national reserve grain stock has surpassed the highest level in history. An unceasing increase is also noticeable in the collective grain stock at the commune and brigade level and the reserve grain stock of individual commune members. In many communes and production brigades in areas historically lacking in food supplies, there is now available a reserve stock. In those provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions originally having grain to spare more communes lived up to the aim of a reserve stock being kept by every team and by every household.

In 1949, on the eve of the birth of the Chinese People's Republic, US Secretary of State Acheson harbored the illusion that the new China would collapse for failing to solve the rice problem. US imperialists predicted that we would eventually beg for flour from America just to carry on. Chairman Mao lashed out at US imperialism's shameless fabrications and concisely pointed out, "Revolution plus production provides the solution for the rice problem."* The fact of the food situation of our country getting better and better points up a great truth in Chairman Mao's brilliant remarks. For US imperialists, it is also a slap in the face!

A Major Event of Strategic Significance

The change of the grain-from-South-to-North pattern is a great strategic plan of Chairman Mao and an important factor in the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Be prepared for war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people."

The food problem is a major one bearing on national planning for people's livelihood. Lenin once pointed out, "A reserve food stock provides

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* Mao Tse-tung: Bankruptcy of Idealist Concept of History.

the real basis for economy." "Without such a reserve, political power of a state would be reduced to nothing. Without such a reserve, socialist policy would be nothing but an aspiration."* The rapid increase in the food production of our country has initially checked the grain-from-South-to-North movement. A continuously swelling reserve grain stock provides a firm material basis for the further consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship of the planned development of the national economy and the steady improvement of people's livelihood.

Grain is a necessity in people's livelihood and also an important strategic material. Chairman Mao teaches us, "The danger of a new world war still exists and the people of various countries must get prepared. But the main trend prevailing in the present world is revolution." So long as the threat of imperialist and social imperialist subversive and aggressive activities exists, we must strengthen war readiness in all fields and step up grain production and stockpiling. The people and the army must first get fed and clothed before they can fight.

Meanwhile, in a far-flung country like ours, poor harvests in individual areas can hardly be completely avoided. To stay on the safe side and make up poor harvests with good ones and get prepared for war and against natural disasters, we, on the basis of energetic development of food production and assured steady improvement of people's livelihood, "must have a reserve grain stock on hand and store up a bit every year and add to the stock year after year."**

Now grain-deficient provinces like Hopei, Shantung, Honan, etc., in North China have initially achieved grain self-sufficiency. Liaoning Province raises considerably its level of self-sufficiency and has some food supplies in reserve. With the further development of agricultural production hereafter, its reserve stock will rise continuously. Thus should the enemy launch aggression in an outbreak of war, the rolling area of our country from North to South will have grain available to insure the needs of soldiers and civilians in support of the war against aggression. Should a poor year set in, we can count on our own resources and make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood to insure the development of production. This will enable us to seize the initiative and stand forever on safe ground in the anti-aggression war and the struggle with natural disasters.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain the foundation of the foundation. Man must be fed every day. Grain is something inseparable from industry, agriculture, commerce, education, military operations and all fields of endeavor. The development of industry with greater,

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* Lenin: "A Report on the Work of the People's Committee At the All-Soviet 8th Congress," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXI, p. 406.

** From a quotation in Jen-min Jih-pao of July 11, 1969.

faster, better and more economical results depends to a large degree on how much commodity grain that agriculture can provide.

The region in North China, sprawling and rich in resources, is one of the important industrial bases. With the rapid development of agricultural production in the area of North China, the quantity of commodity grain supplied by the countryside of the area has showed a marked increase, a rise of 35 percent in 1970 compared with 1965. This provides favorable conditions for the development of industry in North China. The initial reversal of the grain-from-South-to-North pattern also provides still better conditions for the development of industry in South China. This makes for a more rapid development of the whole national economy.

The region of North China is mainly devoted to cotton, oil seed, tobacco, fruit and other economic crops. Over the past few years, with the development of agricultural production and the achievement of basic self-sufficiency in grain, an effective boost has been given to the development of various economic crops and other agricultural sidelines in this area. The collective economy of the rural people's commune was consolidated and developed. The income of communes and brigades and of the masses of commune members rose. The worker-peasant alliance was further consolidated.

A Great Victory for Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

The increasingly favorable food situation accompanied by an initial checking of the flow of grain from the South to the North is a great victory scored by countless millions of people, especially the masses of rural people's commune members and basic-level cadres, in the resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in the struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

During the land reform, the campaign for agricultural cooperation and for the establishment of people's communes, the broad masses of people resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and crushed Liu Shao-ch'i's harassing and sabotage activities right-leaning or "Left" in form but right-leaning in reality. This enabled the agriculture of our country to forge triumphantly ahead along the socialist broad path. A great reform in the relations of production and a continuously rising level of people's political-ideological consciousness gave a boost to the energetic development of productive forces and paved a way for solving the rice problem of the people.

In developing agricultural production, we must properly handle the relations between industry and agriculture and implement thoroughly the guideline of "taking agriculture as the base and industry as the leading factor" put forward by Chairman Mao. With agriculture lagging behind, industry will suffer in its development and cannot develop rapidly. The more developed the industry in an area the greater the need to get a firm grip on agricultural production. In hampering the development of agricultural production in the area of North China, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind made

the self-serving claim that some areas in North China were dominated by industry and heavily populated and could have no other way of solving the grain self-sufficiency problem than to import from other areas. The broad masses of people smashed the vicious plot of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind and thoroughly implemented the guideline of "taking grain as the lever and seeking over-all development." Various lines and trades strengthened support for agriculture and energetically stimulated the realization of agricultural mechanization. This made for a relatively rapid pace of development of agricultural production in the region of North China.

In the development of agricultural production, we must conform with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture" and doggedly adhere to the guideline of relying on our own efforts. The broad masses of people criticize such absurdities as "Peasants do the farming and the state finances the effort," "To learn from Tachai or not, we can eat our fill all the same," etc., and have launched a mass campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture" in a penetrating way. The rural people of the whole country are applying themselves to learning from Tachai, tackling the fundamentals and giving prominence to proletarian dictatorship. They vigorously wage class struggle and two-line struggle and persistently educate people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They strengthen the ideological revolutionization of the leading squad and develop the communist style of loving the state and the collective. They resolutely follow the road of relying on self-effort and fighting amidst hardship and stage an assault on agricultural production in depth and breadth.

In developing agricultural production, we must carry out the "8-point code" for agriculture calling for levelling of the earth, fertilizer, irrigation, seed selection, close planting, maintenance, management and labor. This is especially the case concerning those regions in North China which are more prone to natural disasters. To change the water conservation conditions in regions in North China and develop agricultural production, the great leader Chairman Mao has issued a series of brilliant directives, "We must harness the Huai River properly," "We must direct proper efforts toward the Yellow River," "We must properly harness the Haiho," etc., and worked out a whole set of correct river-control guidelines.

For irrigation projects, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind stressed the division of land into squares for independent management and opposed over-all planning and thwarted a unified effort at river-harnessing. They stressed the large-sized project as the focus and the state-operated one as the center and opposed the combination of the large, the medium-sized and the small with the emphasis on the small and on mass-initiated projects. They alternated between stress on storage without drainage and stress on drainage without storage and opposed the guideline, "Have water available in times of drought and have water drained in times of floods."* In the great proletarian cultural revolution, various areas denounced the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and

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* Quoted from Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside, Vol. I, p. 206.

his ilk. Experience in two-line struggle was summed up. This made for a more rapid growth of the river-harnessing effort. Favorable conditions were created for a bumper harvest in agriculture.

Grain distribution is a problem of paramount importance. In grain-deficient areas in particular, rational grain distribution is of particular importance. In wrecking agricultural production, Liu Shao-ch'i also disrupted the state's grain distribution policy. The broad masses of cadres and commune members resisted the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Make over-all planning and proper arrangements" and "Take into consideration national, collective and individual interests," they handled properly the relations between a part and the whole and between immediate and long-term interests and assured the state's needs and the needs for collective production and accumulation. Meanwhile, "we should try every means to increase the individual income of peasants year by year through increased production in normal circumstances."* Particularly in the recent few years, year-to-year bumper harvests reaped by our country were followed by a steady increase in the collective reserve grain stock and a steady improvement in the livelihood of commune members. This further arouses the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members. A boost is given to agricultural development.

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Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have scored a great victory on the grain front. But in no way can we say that our grain problem has been thoroughly solved. Our current agricultural production level is still not high. Imbalance of development remains between different areas. The stopping of the grain-from-South-to-North movement is only at its initial stage. The growth of the national economy and the further improvement of people's livelihood will result in a steadily increasing demand for grain.

We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is imperative to lay firm hold of grain." We must continuously direct energetic efforts toward socialist agricultural production and persist in planned grain consumption and economical consumption and oppose extravagance and wastefulness in an effort to add to the grain stock. Let us hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in criticizing revisionism and launching a rectification campaign and fighting arrogance and self-complacency. Let us be humble and modest and get united in the serious implementation of the various fighting tasks put forward at the 9th Party National Congress and the first and second plenary sessions of the 9th CCP Central Committee. Let us wage a continuous struggle for a thorough reversal of the grain-from-South-to-North situation and a still greater victory on the grain front!

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* Mao Tse-tung: "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People."

HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

South China Province Builds Many Hydro-Electric Power Stations

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 3, 1971)

the party organizations and revolutionary committees in the rural areas of kwangtung province, south china, have fully mobilized the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution to rely on their own strength to build small hydro-electric power stations. more than 5,000 small hydro-electric power stations built in the past five years have gone into operation with an aggregate generating capacity of 106,000 kilowatts. this is more than double the total capacity of the power stations set up in the previous 17 post-liberation years. now more than 95 per cent of the counties in the province have small hydro-electric power stations.

the province has large numbers of rivers and streams and abundant rainfall. two-thirds of kwangtung is mountainous and hilly. particularly after the founding of the provincial revolutionary committee, the leading bodies at various levels organized the cadres and masses to study the party's general line for building socialism put forward by chairman mao and his teachings on developing large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously, with the stress on the medium and small ones. they sharply criticized such counter-revolutionary fallacies of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his ilk as seeking things foreign and ostentatious and the fallacy that "small power stations do not help much". this fired the enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels strengthened their leadership and they mapped out over-all plans. they promptly summed up and popularized advanced experience in building small power stations and this gave an impetus to the work.

the province's leading bodies relied on the collective strength of the counties, people's communes and production brigades and mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members to build power stations in accordance with local conditions by making full use of water resources.

the small power stations are simply equipped and require less investment and manpower than bigger ones. the counties, communes and brigades can raise the funds, prepare the materials and design and build the stations themselves. the initiative of the masses is thus given free play. in addition small hydro-electric power stations conform to rural conditions in which the villages as well as the use of electricity are scattered.

last year alone, enping county built 86 small hydro-electric power stations with a combined generating capacity of 1,700 kilowatts. this is more than four times the figure for the proceeding 20 years. in meihsien county, 187 small and medium-sized stations with a combined generating capacity of 6,000 kilowatts have gone up in the past few years. 180 of these, with a total capacity of 3,300 kilowatts, were put up by people's communes and production brigades, which contributed over 90 per cent of the funds spent on building them.

yangshan county has built a network of power transmission lines to link up its small hydro-electric power stations.

this power grid supplies electricity to 18 small county-run enterprises producing iron and steel, coal, and agricultural machinery and cement, as well as to 300 commune- and brigade-run workshops, including farm tool repair shops and farm produce processing mills.

kwangtung province had a weak basis for manufacturing power generating equipment. under the unified leadership of the provincial revolutionary committee, all parts of the province are developing this branch of industry in the spirit of self-reliance. the workers of the county- and commune-run factories and workshops have combined modern methods with methods of their own devising, improved old equipment and designs and used many substitutes to overcome the shortage of raw materials.

pooling their intelligence, workers of an electrical machinery repair and manufacture plant have devised a way to utilize odd bits of silicon steel sheets to make components for small generators. this has raised the utilization rate of silicon steel sheets. a power generator plant in shunteh county has succeeded in making cement water turbines. apart from the bearings, which are made entirely of steel, the rest of such turbine is built of steel wire and cement, and this cut the consumption of steel by three-fourths. loting, kuangning and other counties have mobilized the masses to set up small aluminium plants, cement plants and factories producing pre-fabricated cement parts and high tension porcelain insulators to provide material for building small hydro-electric power stations.

the great majority of the counties in kwangtung province are now able to make power generating equipment with capacities up to 100 kilowatts. a number of counties are capable of producing water turbine power generating units with capacities ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 kilowatts. the development of the province's electrical machinery industry has created favourable conditions for building the stations.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Small Iron and Steel Industry Grows in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 3, 1971)

the central china province of honan has set up small iron and steel plants by making full use of local mineral deposits under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

thirtyfive counties or cities in the province now have such plants. an additional 15 small blast furnaces and two small steel plants are under construction and will soon go into operation. the province's pig iron output for 1970 was more than four times the figure of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. output for the first seven months of this year was 75 per cent more than the corresponding period of last year. steel output for last year was 54 per cent above 1969, and the first seven months of this year showed a 59 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

with mountains on three sides, honan province has abundant deposits of iron and coal. the local people were inspired in 1958 by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao. they set about developing the iron and steel industry, after doing away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their thinking. they produced a fairly big amount of pig iron and steel ingots to support socialist construction. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, however, pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and closed all the small iron and steel plants around 1961, except one.

during the cultural revolution the people, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, started a campaign to develop the iron and steel industry. workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of chiyuan county, who had participated in a similar campaign in 1958, displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and do and in only half a year rebuilt or put up a 13-cubic metre and a 28-cubic metre small blast furnaces. the pig iron they produced was used for making farm machinery and undertaking water conservancy projects. to spur the provincial campaign, the honan provincial revolutionary committee held an on-the-spot meeting in 1969 that summed up and popularized the county's experience in developing the iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. this was followed by a rapid increase in iron and steel plants throughout the province. many of them have grown from small to bigger ones and, starting with locally devised methods, they now combine local and modern methods.

the setting up of small iron and steel plants calls for a certain amount of equipment but before the great proletarian cultural revolution honan province could not produce it. the provincial revolutionary committee decided to launch a mass drive to solve the problem by self-reliance. production of all the equipment for a small iron plant with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons requires about 1,000 machines and implements of some 100 types. bourgeois technical authorities used to insist that such equipment could not be made by small local machinery plants. the provincial revolutionary committee organized more than 30 factories and workshops in loyang, chengchow, kaifeng, chiaotso and other cities to undertake to make the equipment. they went full steam ahead with technical innovations. despite a shortage of equipment and technicians they produced 100-cubic metre blast furnaces and mining and magnetic ore dressing equipment by making huge machines with small machine tools. these went into serial production last year.

the province has made use of local funds, equipment, raw materials and locally devised techniques to develop the small iron and steel industry. most of the dozens of existing small blast furnaces, less than 28 cubic metres each, were built by using and repairing old equipment.

the province has given priority to the opening of mines. in turning out different kinds of equipment for small iron and steel plants, the various localities in the province first of all made arrangements for the production of mining equipment. this ensures that mines and blast furnaces are developed in a planned and balanced way. although the construction of small blast furnaces has made rapid progress in the past two years, the province is still self-sufficient in iron ore.

in order to ensure fuel for small blast furnaces and steel-making furnaces, honan province has made great efforts to produce coke with self-devised methods while building small and medium-sized coke-oven batteries. local industry's coke output has at least doubled in the past two years. the newly built small blast furnaces in various counties have popularized the advanced experience of chiyuan county in smelting iron with anthracite coal. many places which abound in anthracite coal can make full use of local coal resources.

the development of the small iron and steel industry has supported agriculture and small local industry. the province has been self-sufficient in pig iron for local industrial needs since last year. helped by the state, it has used its own pig iron to turn out rolled steel, made complete sets of equipment for more than 100,000 pump wells and produced 5,000 machine tools for county- and commune-run industrial enterprises as well as complete sets of equipment for 50 small chemical fertilizer plants, and more than 40 small iron and steel plants, mines and cement plants. it has also made tens of thousands of pieces of farm machinery and semi-mechanized farm implements; some places have built local small railways with locally produced iron and steel.

the constant rise in agricultural mechanization has released more productive forces in the countryside, strengthened the ability of agriculture to resist natural disasters. this contributes to ensuring good harvests year after year.

HONG KONG AND MACAO

Chinese Compatriots in Hongkong and Macao Warmly Celebrate National Day

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Oct. 3, 1971)

patriotic compatriots in hongkong and macao have enthusiastically celebrated the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the five-starred red flag flies on top of many festively decorated buildings in hongkong and macao. at night, the arches erected for the occasion are ablaze with lights.

celebration rallies, report meetings, forums, get-togethers and soirees have been held over the past few days by workers, peasants, fishermen, students and patriotic compatriots from other walks of life, who warmly acclaimed the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the motherland's great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

about 2,000 patriotic compatriots from all walks of life in hongkong joyously gathered at a celebration meeting on the morning of october 1. yang kuang, chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, and liang wei-lin, director of the hsinhua news agency hongkong branch, addressed the meeting. a celebration meeting was held in macao on the same day by more than 1,000 representatives of chinese compatriots from all circles.

the hsinhua news agency hongkong branch gave a national day reception on september 30 for more than 1,200 representatives of chinese compatriots from all circles, diplomatic officials and commercial representatives from friendly countries in hongkong, pressmen and foreign friends, and a number of officials of the british hongkong authorities.

"advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line" is the theme of mammoth picture exhibitions of the motherland's great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, which opened in mid-september under the auspices of chinese compatriots in hongkong and macao in celebration of national day. many thousand patriotic compatriots have visited the exhibitions.

patriotic literary and art workers and amateur theatrical troupes of workers, peasants, fishermen and students in hongkong and macao have given national day performances over the past few days. in their programmes are selections from the revolutionary drama "shachiapang", the revolutionary kwangtung opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and the revolutionary ballets "the white-haired girl" and "the red detachment of women". their performances have been warmly received by patriotic compatriots and foreign friends.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives China Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 3, 1971)

comrade enver hoxha n the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received all members of the visiting china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as its head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as its deputy heads at the "partisan" palace here at noon yesterday.

present on the occasion were haki toska, hysni kapo and ramiz alia, members of the political bureau and secretaries of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; nexhmije hoxha and behar shtylla, members of the party central committee; thoma deliana, member of the party central committee and minister of education and culture; piro kondi, alternate member of the party central committee; vasil nathanaili, vice-minister of foreign affairs; piro bita, director of the international department of the party central committee; mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture; and koco vasili, director of the tirana opera and ballet theatre.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, were also present.

comrade enver hoxha had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrades of the china dance drama troupe and had a photo taken together with them.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the albanian and chinese peoples. in the course of the reception, the comrades of the china dance drama troupe shouted: "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation", "long live chairman mao exclamation", "long live the albanian party of labour exclamation" and "long live the communist party of china exclamation"

Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Visits Tsunhua Hsien

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the albanian scientific and technical delegation led by jani mino, vice-president of the state planning commission, visited tsunhua county in hopei province in the past two days in the company of sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries. the delegation received a warm welcome from the local people.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived at the county from peking yesterday and went to the shashihyu production brigade

in the company of wang kuo-fan, secretary of the county committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, and sun hsiao-feng. cadres and members of the brigade warmly greeted the distinguished guests as the latter approached the village. brigade cadres told the guests about the brigade members' successes in transforming nature by relying on their efforts and working hard in the movement to learn from tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and showed them terraced fields and water conservancy works. the albanian guests also visited the county industrial exhibition and a few factories.

the tsunhua county party committee and the county revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms yesterday evening.

the distinguished guests were back in peking today.

Photo Exhibition on 50th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China and Achievements of People's Republic of China in Socialist Construction Opens in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 2, 1971)

a photo exhibition on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china and the achievements of the people's republic of china in socialist construction was opened at the palace of culture here yesterday.

the exhibition held to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was sponsored by the albanian-chinese friendship society and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

the opening ceremony was attended by ramiz alia, member of the political bureau and secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, behar shtylla, member of the party central committee, thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, kico ngjela, minister of trade, ramadan xhangolli, secretary of the general council of the democratic front of albania, hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence, and other comrades as well as workers and staff of tirana industrial enterprises and government functionaries.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and chou chiu-yeh, head of the china dance drama troupe, were also present.

sterjo spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, spoke at the ceremony. he warmly praised the great victories and brilliant successes achieved by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih gave a reception here on the evening of september 29 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception was attended by abdul zahir, prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan; sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association; mohammad omar wardak, president of the house of people; abdul samad hamed, deputy prime minister; khan mohammad, minister of national defence; hamidullah enayat seraj, minister of education; mohammad aref ghausi, minister of commerce; mohammad ibrahim abbasi, minister of information and culture; nasratullah malikyar, minister of communications; abdul hakim, minister of agriculture and irrigation; abdul wahid sarabi, minister of planning; abdul satar seerat, minister without portfolio; rawan farhadi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; ghulam farouq, chief of the general staff; abdul razaq naiwand, commandant of the military academy; kabir nooristani, mayor of kabul; and other senior officials and high-ranking officers.

among the over 300 guests were also members of the afghanistan-china friendship association, prominent social figures and diplomatic envoys of various countries to afghanistan.

at the reception, afghan prime minister abdul zahir warmly greeted china's national day and wished the chinese people greater achievements in national construction.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 1, 1971)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among more than 300 guests present at the reception were algeria's minister of state for transport rabah bitat, minister of public health and population omar boudjellab, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs boualem bessaih, commander of the air force latreche, general inspector of the ministry of foreign affairs omar oussedik, other senior government officials and representatives from other circles of algeria.

present also at the reception were diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of the national liberation movements in africa and the middle east.

at the reception, many friends enthusiastically congratulated the chinese people again and again on their brilliant successes in socialist revolution and construction scored in the past 22 years since the founding of the people's republic of china under the wise and correct leadership of the great leader chairman mao and by bringing into full play the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance. they also hailed the great victories of china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

algerian friends warmly greeted the daily growing relations of friendship and cooperation between algeria and china and the friendship between the two peoples.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

franz jonas, president of the republic of austria, sent a message to vice-chairman tung pi-wu on september 30, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend in my own name and on behalf of the austrian people the best wishes to your excellency and to the chinese people.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chairman of Bulgarian Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

stanko todorov, chairman of the council of ministers of the bulgarian people's republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

in the name of the government of the bulgarian people's republic and in my own name, i extend to you, the government and the chinese people the best greetings on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. i avail myself of this opportunity to express the hope that the relations between our countries will develop in the interest of both peoples.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih gave a reception in yaounde on september 29, to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

among the more than 200 guests attending the reception were felix sabal lecco, cameroonian minister of justice and seals, vroumsia tchinaye, minister of information, abdoulaye maikano, minister of public service, samuel eboua, deputy minister-deputy secretary-general at the presidency, and cameroonian friends and personages from all walks of life.

diplomats of various countries in cameroon also attended the reception.

at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the host and the guests drank toasts to the growing friendship between the chinese and cameroonian peoples.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Ambassador to Ceylon Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 2, 1971)

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, gave a reception in the embassy yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

ceylonese prime minister mrs. bandaranaike attended the reception.

g. fernando, chief justice, and stanley tillekeratne, speaker of the house of representatives, were also present.

present also were maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; tikiri banda illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade; michael paul de zoysa siriwardena, minister of labour; felix dias bandaranaike, minister of public administration, local government and home affairs; tikiri banda subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs; leslie simon goonewardene, minister of communications; colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry and constitutional affairs; george rajapakse, minister of fisheries; pieter keuneman, minister of housing and construction; kiri banda ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports; bernard soysa, acting minister of finance; captain d.v. hunter, navy commander of ceylon; general stanley senanayake, inspector-general of police; and other high government officials.

s.w. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association, and representatives of chinese nationals in ceylon were also present on the occasion.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to ceylon were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

on the evening of september 29, ambassador ma tzu-ching gave a national day reception for the chinese nationals in ceylon. a colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Governor General Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

roland michener, governor general of canada, sent a message to vice-chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is my privilege and pleasure on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china to offer to your excellency my own good wishes and those of the people of canada. may the year to come be a happy one for you and for the people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 1, 1971)

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping gave a reception yesterday evening in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, and his wife, attended the reception.

present also were jose toha, chilean minister of the interior and acting minister of foreign affairs; jacques chonchol, minister of agriculture; lisandro cruz, minister of justice; julio benitez, minister of housing and city construction; humberto martones, minister of lands and settlement; anibal palma, vice-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; jorge dominguez, vice-secretary of the navy of the ministry of national defence; eduardo montenegro, vice-secretary of agriculture; hernan moralez, vice-secretary of the

ministry of public works; lautaro ojeda, vice-secretary of the ministry of lands and settlement; marcos alvarez, vice-secretary of the ministry of housing and city construction; and other officials of the chilean government.

carlos prats, commander-in-chief of the chilean army, and raul montero, commander-in-chief of the navy, were also present.

others present on the occasion were senators carlos altamirano, aniceto rodriguez, hugo miranda and alberto jerez, and other chilean parliament members.

noted chilean personage radomiro tomic and friends of various circles were also present.

diplomatic envoys and heads of trade delegations of a number of countries in chile attended the reception.

all members of the chinese table tennis delegation now on a friendly visit to chile were also present.

during the reception, the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the health of president allende and to the health of chairman mao, and wished the continuous growth of the friendly relations between the two governments and two peoples.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ambassador lin ping held a film reception on september 23 to mark the chinese national day, during which was shown the colour film of the modern chinese revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women".

present at the reception were alejandro rios, chilean minister of national defence; raul montero, commander-in-chief of the navy; jose antonio viera, vice-secretary of the ministry of justice; and other responsible members of various departments of the chilean government. members of the chilean parliament and other noted chilean personages and friends were also present.

diplomatic envoys and heads of trade delegations of a number of countries in chile also attended the film reception.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun gave a reception here yesterday evening in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 700 guests attended the reception. among them were: sergio del valle, cuban minister of the interior; raul roa, minister of foreign affairs; marcelo fernandez, minister of foreign trade; antonio enrique, minister of transport; nora frometa, minister of light industry; antonio nunez, president of the academy of sciences of cuba; herminio garcia, vice-minister of foreign trade; manuel diaz, head of

the foreign relations section of the ministry of revolutionary armed forces; baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; manuel yepe, director of prensa latina news agency; and responsible members of other departments concerned.

representatives of chinese residents in cuba were also present.

at the reception proceeding in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the health of prime minister fidel castro and to the health of chairman mao tsetung, and wished continuous consolidation and development to the relations of friendly cooperation between the two governments and peoples in the struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism.

Cuban People's Organization Holds Reception Marking Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 1, 1971)

the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples held a reception yesterday evening to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present were carlos chain, vice-minister of foreign affairs of cuba; herminio garcia, vice-minister of foreign trade; miguel urrutia, vice-minister of sugar industry; eduardo delgado, director of the department of asia and oceania of the ministry of foreign affairs; adalberto quintana, president of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples; baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; and representatives of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, the central union of workers of revolutionary cuba, and other departments concerned. chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun was present.

during the reception a cuban newsreel was shown which exposed the crime of u.s. imperialism in kidnapping cuban fishermen on the high seas, and depicted the revolutionary spirit of the cuban people in the struggle against the u.s. imperialists' policy of blackmail.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and militant unity. the hosts and guests had a warm and friendly conversation. they unanimously expressed the wishes that the relations of friendly cooperation between the two governments and two peoples will be further consolidated and developed in the struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic sent a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on september 30, extending greetings on the 22nd anniversary of her founding.

the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we extend heartfelt greetings to the state council of the people's republic of china and the entire chinese people. the czechoslovak socialist republic will continue to strive for the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of our countries and the development of cooperation of mutual benefit between both states.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

hilmar baunsgaard, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, sent a message on october 1 to premier chou en-lai, extending cordial congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please accept, your excellency, my cordial congratulations and best wishes for your personal well-being and for the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chairman of Council of Ministers of GDR Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

willi stoph, chairman of the council of ministers of the german democratic republic, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to you and the chinese people the best wishes and congratulations.

the german democratic republic will continue to work for promoting the traditional friendship between the people of the g.d.r. and the chinese people.

i wish the chinese people success in socialist construction.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to the arab republic of egypt chai tse-min gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

egyptian prime minister mahmoud fawzy attended the reception. among 700 guests present were: ahmed esmat abdel meguid, minister of state for egyptian cabinet affairs; ali mustapha baghdadi, commander of the egyptian air force; nassan helmi bolbol, under-secretary of the foreign ministry; badawy hammouda, president of the supreme court; menrez mostapha abdel rahman, director of the intelligence department of the general staff; and other high-ranking egyptian officials and officers as well as prominent figures from various walks of life.

also present were representatives of all palestinian resistance organizations and friends from arab and african national liberation movements as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

that morning, ibrahim tewfik, chamberlain of the egyptian presidency called on chinese ambassador chai tse-min at the chinese embassy expressing warm greetings on behalf of egyptian president anwar sadat to the chinese leaders and people on china's national day.

on the evening of september 27, pi wu-chen, chinese counsul-general in alexandria, also gave a national day reception which was attended by fouad mohiddine, governor of alexandria and others.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to the republic of equatorial guinea chen tan gave a reception in santa isabel on september 30 to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the equatorial guinean capital.

present at the reception were agustin grande molay, equatorial guinea's minister of national education; cristobal ondo alogo, minister of agriculture; roman boroco toichoa, minister of labour; antonino eworo obama, vice-president of the national assembly; gaudencio asumu oyono medja, secretary-general of the presidency; and other equatorial guinean senior officials and high-ranking officers.

also present were diplomatic envoys and diplomats of various countries to equatorial guinea.

at the reception the host and guests repeatedly drank to the health of president macias and chairman mao and to the steady consolidation and growth of the friendship between the peoples of china and equatorial guinea.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

coloured photos "commemorating the 50th anniversary of the communist party of china" and photos reflecting the achievements of china's socialist construction on display at the reception were well appreciated by the guests.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

ahti karjalainen, prime minister of the republic of finland, sent a message on october 1 to premier chou en-lai, extending the warmest greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish in the name of the finnish government to extend to your excellency and through you to the entire chinese people my very sincere best wishes and warmest congratulations.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 2, 1971)

french president georges pompidou gave a luncheon at the elysee palace here yesterday in honour of the chinese government delegation with minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo as leader and chinese ambassador to france huang chen as deputy leader.

present at the luncheon from the french side were valery giscard d'estaing, minister of finance and economic affairs; andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development; jean bailly, secretary of state to the minister of finance and economic affairs; herve alphand, secretary general of the foreign ministry; etienne manach, french ambassador to china; alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly; and henri froment-meurice, director of the asian and australian department of the foreign ministry.

tien chih-tung, counsellor of the chinese embassy in france, was also present upon invitation.

at the luncheon party, president pompidou and leader of the delegation pai hsiang-kuo respectively proposed toasts.

proposing a toast, president pompidou said, "our relations are good. that is due first of all to the fact that the france of general de gaulle, almost the first of the western countries, and at all events the first without reservation, recognized china in her national and international personality, as in the unity of this personality. our attitude with regard to china's representation in the united nations has been and will remain unambiguous. another cause of drawing closer arose from the position of france on the viet nam war. we remain faithful to all the affirmations of the phnompenh speech."

pompidou said, "we are, you and we, hostile to all subordination of peoples to outside influences. this is why we are also seeking, you and we, means of ensuring our own independence and our own security."

he said, "france has taken note with particular satisfaction of the statements of your leaders affirming that economic and social differences between regimes must not hinder the establishment of peaceful cooperation between the nations. there are in fact, according to us, other hopes of peace for the world in strict non-interference in the affairs of others, that is to say in the renouncement of conversion by conquest or intervention."

the french president emphasized, "we wish that your visit afford chances for a new development of the french-chinese relations."

head of the delegation pai hsiang-kuo in his speech of toast said, "seven years ago, our two countries established diplomatic relations on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and

territorial integrity. in the past few years, the economic, trade, scientific and cultural relations between china and france have developed steadily."

pai hsiang-kuo said, "in spite of their different social systems, both our two countries ardently love our own independence and are opposed to domination and intervention by big powers. under the leadership of your excellency the president, the french government has persistently pursued the policy of safeguarding national independence. we express our appreciation of and admiration for this. the french government upholds justice in the united nations, advocating the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations. on behalf of the chinese government, i express our thanks."

pai hsiang-kuo said, "i am firmly convinced that with the joint efforts of the two governments, the good relations between china and france will certainly be consolidated and strengthened further."

after the luncheon, president pompidou had a friendly conversation with leader pai hsiang-kuo and deputy leader huang chen of the chinese government delegation. french ambassador to china etienne manach was present during the conversation.

yesterday morning, valery giscard d'estaing, minister of finance and economic affairs, met the chinese government delegation. the two sides had a friendly conversation over the development of trade relations between china and france and over other questions.

Chinese Government Delegation Pays Visit in France

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 2, 1971)

the chinese government delegation with minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo as its leader and chinese ambassador to france huang chen as its deputy leader, left here by train this morning for a visit to other parts of france after a three-day friendly visit in paris.

during its stay in paris, the chinese delegation, accompanied by french ambassador to china etienne manach, visited factories, hospitals, municipal construction, as well as scenic spots and historical relics, and was accorded warm and friendly welcome and hospitality by responsible people there.

the chinese delegation was also welcomed and received by the municipal government of paris.

the national council of french employers and the french national centre for foreign trade held a reception yesterday afternoon for the chinese government delegation.

French President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

georges pompidou, president of the french republic, sent a message to the vice-chairman of the people's republic of china on september 30, extending the most heartfelt congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure to extend to your excellency my most heartfelt congratulations and my sincerest wishes for the future prosperity of the chinese people.

French and Luxembourg Women Friends Honored at Peking Tea Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a tea party here this afternoon to welcome the delegation of the committee of women's action of france led by mme. claire leclerc, national president of the committee. liliane thornpetit, president of the federation of women of luxembourg, who has come to china for a visit together with the french friends, attended the party on invitation.

present were tsai chang, teng ying-chao and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other organizations concerned lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, chu lin, ting hsueh-sung, hsien ching-yi, chang ying, chen chi-hung and hsu yun; as well as women representatives of peking workers and peasants and of the educational, health, literary and art, physical culture and press circles of the capital.

the tea party was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and the french and luxembourg people. hosts and guests chatted cordially, expressing the hope that the friendship between the chinese and the french and luxembourg women and people would grow constantly. they were photographed together at the end of the party.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a reception here on september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 500 guests present were diane lansana, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of social affairs; keita mamadi, deputy secretary of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of army and civil service; toure monamed lamine, secretary of state in charge of industry, mining and power; barry alpha bacar, secretary of state in charge of public works and state property; diallo abdoulaye, secretary of state in charge of rural economy; conde lamune, secretary of state in charge of the guinean central bank and governor of the bank; toure salifou, secretary of state in charge of public affairs and labour; mara ahmed diomba, secretary of state in charge of transports; mouctar diallo, secretary of state in charge of post and telegraph; kouyate dieli bacar, secretary of state in charge of external commerce; and madame cisse jeanne martin, 2nd vice-president of the national assembly.

present also at the reception were amilcar lopes cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde (paigc), and aristides pereira, deputy general secretary of the paigc, as well as leaders here from some other nationalist organizations.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to guinea also attended the reception.

chinese ambassador han ke-hua and guinean minister diane lansana spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, ambassador han ke-hua spoke of the tremendous achievements gained by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao in socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in the anti-imperialist struggle in the last 22 years, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution. he emphasized that the chinese and guinean people have been consistently sympathizing with and supporting each other in their common struggle against imperialism, and wished that the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and guinea develop further.

minister diane lansana said in his speech: on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, members of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and the guinean government, representing president sekou toure, have come with joy to convey the profound friendship of president sekou toure for chairman mao and the true friendship of our government, party and people for the chinese government, party and people. he warmly congratulated the chinese people on their victories won in various fields in the last 22 years.

the minister continued: we assure you that the guinean people are true comrades-in-arms in your and our struggle against the common enemy. we are together in the stubborn and fierce fight to dig graves for imperialism and bury it completely.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the guyana cooperative republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the people's republic of china, i send greetings from the government and people of the cooperative republic of guyana, with our best wishes for the continued prosperity and progress of your great nation.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

indian prime minister indira gandhi sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending warm greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am happy to convey to your excellency, to the government and the great and friendly people of china our warm felicitations and good wishes for peace and prosperity.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among over 270 guests attending the reception were rashid al refai, iraqi minister of planning and acting minister of foreign affairs; hamid al jubouri, minister of youth affairs; abdul hussein al jamli, under-secretary of the foreign ministry; akram yamulki, under-secretary of the ministry of justice, and other senior government officials of iraq. present also were leading members of iraqi mass organisations of women, teachers and lawyers as well as representatives and friends from cultural, economic and other circles here.

diplomatic envoys from various countries and representatives of palestinian guerrilla organisations in baghdad were also present.

the host and guests repeatedly drank to the health of the leaders of iraq and china and to the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

congratulating on this chinese festival, many iraqi friends wished good health and long life to chairman mao and wished greater successes and victories to the chinese people in their socialist construction.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

giuseppe saragat, president of the republic of italy, sent a message to vice-chairman tung pi-wu, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i am glad to take the opportunity of the national day to extend, on behalf also of the italian people, the best wishes for the prosperous future of the people's republic of china and for the personal well-being of your excellency.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation to China of Japanese Dietmen's League for Promoting Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the 22-member delegation of the japanese dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations led by aiichiro fujiyama and the accompanying correspondents today left peking by plane for home via kwangchow after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association including wang kuo-chuan, liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, wu shu-tung, hsiao hsiang-chien, lin po, chin su-cheng, ting min, hsu tsung-mao, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu and chou pin.

also present were members of the visiting delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by hisao kuroda and seimin miyazaki and other japanese friends in peking including nobuhisa izawa, munekazu sakai, yoshizo yasuda, eiichi himeno, tamio shimakura, isao okubo and jiro kobayashi.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with japanese friends masayuki yasui, general manager of tono bookstore of japan; noboru urushido, sub-manager of ato shudian co. ltd.; kakitsu uchiyama, general manager of uchiyama shudian co. ltd., and his wife matsumo uchiyama; and yasuko fukushima, director of tono bookstore.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned, including liu chung-yi, li tzu-jang, wang ching-yun, chung hung and liu ching.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on september 22 and 29 separately for a visit to china at the invitation of guozi shudian (china publications centre) of china.

CHINA AND KENYA

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Kenya Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA- English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 2, 1971)

wang hui-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in nairobi, gave a reception on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from nairobi.

the reception was attended by more than 250 guests including w.o. omamo, minister for natural resources; b. nabwera, assistant minister for foreign affairs; p.f. kibisu, assistant minister for labour; m. jahazi, assistant minister for health; j.m. kariuki, assistant minister for tourism and wildlife; d.c.n. moss, assistant minister for power and communications; j. mburu, provincial commissioner for nairobi district, and other senior kenyan government officials as well as friends from various circles of kenya.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to kenya were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

a libyan journalists' delegation composed of abdul ghader ali abuharrus, editor-in-chief of "al raied", and his wife, and mohmoud ommar tussnani, editor-in-chief of "al hourria", and his wife, arrived in peking by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china. the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned, including li chin-hua.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 2, 1971)

meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, gave a reception here on the evening of september 30, warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among more than 400 guests attending the reception were youssouf traore, member of the national liberation military committee of mali, minister of information and acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; kissiman toukara, member of the national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security; sidi coulibaly, minister of production; yaya bagayoko, minister of national education, youth and sports; sekou ly, mayor of bamako city.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the malian friends warmly congratulated the chinese people on the brilliant achievements they made in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past 22 years under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung. the guests and host highly praised the profound friendship between the malian and chinese peoples and wished a long life to chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania in a letter dated september 23 to premier chou en-lai extended very sincere and warm felicitations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the letter reads as follows:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the national day of the people's republic of china, i am particularly happy to extend to you my very sincere and warm felicitations. in the name of the mauritanian people, their party and government and in my own name, i wish happiness and prosperity to you and to the friendly government and people of the people's republic of china.

i am convinced that the friendly cooperation existing between our two countries will continue to develop and be strengthened in the interest of our two peoples and will contribute to the establishment of a just peace in the world.

please accept, mr. premier, the assurance of my high consideration.

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu gave a reception here on september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were minister of national defence sidi mohamed diagana who is in charge of the execution of the day-to-day presidential affairs during the absence of the president of the republic; abdallahi ould boye, member of the permanent committee of the national political bureau of the mauritanian people's party, interim in charge of the permanent body of the party and minister of fundamental education and religious affairs; maloum ould braham, acting foreign minister and minister of justice and seals; ahmed ben amar, minister of the interior; diop mamadou amadou, minister of rural development; ahmed ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transport; abdallahi ould daddah, minister of equipment; mohammed ould babah, minister of technical education, cadre training and higher education; mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association; sid ahmed lehbib ould el hassen, governor of the district of nouakchott; other mauritanian government officials and personages from various circles.

present were also diplomatic envoys from various countries and some foreign friends in mauritania.

at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, the guests warmly hailed the successes scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao and drank toasts to the friendship between the chinese and mauritanian peoples and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to morocco chang wei-lieh gave a reception in rabat on the evening of october 1 in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from rabat.

among the more than 300 guests present were secretary-general of the moroccan foreign ministry ali skali, the secretary-general of the ministry of national defence, the head of the office of the ministry of public works, the mayor of rabat, other government officials and friendly personages from various circles. diplomatic envoys from various countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front, left here by air today on a visit to other parts of china before leaving for home.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned including wu hsiao-ta, chu kai-yin, ho kung-kai, wang hsiao-yi, chu chi-chen and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the council of ministers of the mongolian people's republic sent a message to the state council of the people's republic of china on september 30, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

in the name of the mongolian people, we extend sincere congratulations to the friendly chinese people on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

we hope that the relations of good neighbourliness between the mongolian people's republic and the people's republic of china will develop in the interest of peace and friendly cooperation among the peoples.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang gave a reception on september 29 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from lagos.

among some 250 guests present were: shehu shagari, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction; j.o.j. okenzie, commissioner for health; h. ahmad, principal secretary

to the head of the federal military government; ben n. okagbue, permanent secretary of cabinet office; s.b. awoniyi, permanent secretary of the ministry of internal affairs; v.a. adegoroye, permanent secretary of the ministry of commerce; b.a. clark, acting permanent secretary of external ministry; and other high-ranking nigerian government officials and noted figures of various circles. diplomatic envoys of various countries in nigeria were also present.

representatives of chinese nationals in lagos were present too.

the reception proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere. nigerian government officials and social figures warmly congratulated ambassador yang chi-liang and other members of the chinese embassy on the chinese national day and wished that the friendly relations between the two countries develop constantly.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to DPRK Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 2, 1971)

li yun-chuan, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a grand reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the guests present at the banquet were choi yong kun, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the party central committee and second vice-premier of the cabinet; army general o jin u, member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army; kim dong gyu, member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; and kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance.

present also at the reception were ministers of the korean cabinet, responsible personages of party and government organs and public organisations, and generals of the korean people's army.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to korea were also present at the reception.

present also were ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean

military armistice commission and staff members of the c.p.v. delegation; kung shu-hsiang, leader of the chinese men's basketball team and women's volleyball team now visiting korea and representatives of the chinese athletes, chinese engineers and technicians working in korea and representatives of chinese residents in korea.

ambassador li yun-chuan and chief of general staff o jin u spoke at the reception.

in his speech o jin u first of all extended, in the name of the central committee of the korean workers' party, the d.p.r.k. government and the entire korean people, the warmest congratulations and regards to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

he quoted the teaching of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, "the triumph of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china marked a fundamental turning point in the history of the chinese people and it was an epoch-making event which dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist forces of the world and changed the asian situation in favour of peace and socialism."

o jin u said, "in recent years the chinese people carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution, foiled the attempt of the revisionists to restore capitalism, consolidated all the more the revolutionary position, strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and made new progress in socialist construction.

"the policy of blockade and isolation which the u.s. imperialists have pursued against the people's republic of china for more than 20 years has gone totally bankrupt and the people's republic of china has today become a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in asia and her international position is rising and gaining in strength as the days go by."

he said, "in a domestic and international situation developing in the direction more favourable to them, the chinese people, rallying closely around the communist party of china headed by their great leader comrade mao tsetung, grasping revolution and promoting production, are now waging a vigorous struggle for the fulfilment of the fourth five-year plan, and for the accomplishment of the various fighting tasks laid down by the ninth national congress, the first and second plenary sessions of the ninth central committee of the party.

"the korean people rejoice over the victories and successes attained by the fraternal chinese people in revolution and construction as over their own, warmly hail them and express firm militant solidarity with them in their struggle for liberating taiwan province, an integral part of the territory of the people's republic of china."

he went on, "the korean people under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, have turned in a short span of time their country, once backward, into a socialist industrial state by splendidly embodying his juche idea in all spheres and achieved a historical victory. on the basis of their achievements already won, they are struggling for the consolidation and development of the socialist system, for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the development of international relations."

he said, "now the people of our country, rallying more closely than ever around the great leader comrade kim il sung, are kindling more vigorously the flames of a revolutionary upsurge for the fulfilment ahead of schedule of the grand militant tasks in the six-year plan put forth by the fifth congress of our party.

"at the same time, in face of the attempt of the u.s. imperialists to make koreans fight koreans and the intensified activities of the japanese militarists to launch aggression again, the people of our country will not relax our vigilance for a single moment and will be able to defend our fatherland under any unexpected situation."

he pointed out that the u.s. imperialists are now further stepping up their moves to invade asian countries in collusion with the revived japanese militarists.

"u.s. imperialism is frantically continuing the criminal aggressive war against the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, sending the aggressive forces of japan to the korean front, scheming to unleash a new war and colluding with the japanese reactionaries in stubbornly pursuing a hostile policy towards the people's republic of china.

"they are still clinging to their criminal intrigue of dividing chinese territory and creating 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan'. the prevailing situation demands that the korean and chinese people and the people of all the revolutionary countries in asia to unite more firmly and decisively frustrate the sinister policies of aggression and war of the u.s. and japanese imperialists."

he said: "the korean people and the chinese people have formed an unbreakable flesh-and-blood friendship through their protracted arduous struggle against their common enemy, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

"this friendship, cemented in blood, has stood all tests and is unbreakable and cannot be undermined by any force."

"the korean people will in the future, too, as in the past fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people on one and the same front against u.s. and japanese imperialism to the end," he declared.

speaking first at the reception, ambassador li yun-chuan first of all expressed thanks to the leading comrades of the korean party and government for their presence at the reception in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

li yun-chuan said, "over the last 22 years, the chinese people have won incessant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction following the revolutionary line of chairman mao and transformed the semi-colonial, semi-feudal old china into new socialist china prospering and developing at the initial stage. particularly in recent years, the people of our country won a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat."

he added, "the heroic korean people under the wise leadership of premier kim il sung, their great leader, and the workers' party of korea are continuing to register new successes in socialist revolution and socialist

construction in the spirit of chollima relying on their own efforts and waging a hard struggle, holding fast to the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence. holding aloft the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. revolutionary banner the korean people resolutely oppose the aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and deal incessant heavy blows at the armed provocations of the u.s. imperialists and the pak jung hi puppet clique. the democratic people's republic of korea has already become a strong bastion standing stalwartly at the eastern anti-imperialist outpost. today, the korean people are carrying out the valiant struggle for accomplishing the militant tasks set by the 5th congress of the workers' party of korea and the 6-year plan and for the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland. the chinese people sincerely rejoice over the great successes of the korean people and wholeheartedly wish them new and greater victory in revolution and construction. we resolutely support the just stand of the korean party and government on national reunification and firmly support the 8-point programme for national, independent reunification clarified once again at the fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly held in april. we are firmly convinced that the picturesque land of 3,000 ri will certainly be reunified and the 40 million korean fellow-countrymen will surely live together again."

li yun-chuan said in conclusion, "comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, made a profound analysis of the international situation in his important speech on august 6 and stressed that the chinese and korean peoples should strengthen solidarity and face the enemy jointly, thus greatly supporting and encouraging our people. the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples was personally initiated and nurtured by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and no force can break it. the chinese people will in the future, too, unite close with the fraternal korean people and fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand with them in the struggle against the common enemy and for the common cause of building socialism."

the speeches of o jin u and li yun-chuan were punctuated by warm applause.

at the reception, chinese and korean comrades-in-arms repeatedly drank toasts in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and to the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean people, to the health of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with fraternal friendship and militant fraternity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people.

ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission, gave a banquet in kaesong on the evening of september 29 to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

speeches were made by ho chu-jo and major general han yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Men's Basketball and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 2, 1971)

a chinese men's basketball team and a women's volleyball team with kung shu-hsiang as leader and shih hsiao and fu sheng-tsai as deputy leaders left here for home by train this afternoon upon the conclusion of their friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the chinese teams were seen off at the railway station by kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, kang bom sok, principal of the pyongyang sports college, bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and korean sportsmen and coaches and pyongyang students.

present also at the station were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

the two teams which arrived here on september 17 had been received respectively by pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the cabinet, army general o jin u, chief of general staff of the korean people' army, chong jun taek, vice-premier of the cabinet, and kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee.

during their stay in korea, the chinese teams had many friendly matches and joint exercises with the korean men's basketball team and women's volleyball team. learning from each other and exchanging experience, they have further strengthened the friendship, unity and cooperation between the sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

trygve bratteli, prime minister of the kingdom of norway, sent a message on september 30 to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day i extend good wishes to your excellency and to the people of china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung gave a reception in islamabad yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the 500 guests attending the reception were a.r. cornelius, law adviser to the pakistan president, ghias uddin ahmed, defence adviser to the president, justice abdus sattar, chief of the election commission, sultan mohammad khan, secretary of the foreign ministry, roeded khan, secretary of the information ministry, and other pakistan high-ranking officials and officers as well as prominent figures here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to pakistan were present.

chinese engineering and technical personnel working in pakistan were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the pakistan friends warmly praised the great achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction during the past 22 years under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao, and expressed the wish that china will become still more prosperous and stronger. they wished good health and long life to chairman mao.

the guests and the hosts proposed toasts to the everlasting friendship between the pakistan and chinese peoples.

chang ying, chinese consul general in dacca, and miao chu-jui, consul general in karachi, gave receptions in the evening on september 30 and october 1 respectively, to mark the 22nd anniversary of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chairman of Polish Council of Ministers Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

piotr jaroszewicz, chairman of the council of ministers of the polish people's republic, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i extend to you and the chinese people the best festive greetings. i hope that the friendly relations between our two peoples will continue to develop.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 1, 1971)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a reception here yesterday evening, warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among more than 400 guests present at the reception on invitation were: ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and chairman of the council of ministers of romania; manea manescu, member of the executive committee and of permanent presidium, and secretary, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-president of the state council; army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of the armed forces of romania; ilie murgulescu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the grand national assembly; vasile vlad, head of the foreign relations department of the r.c.p. central committee; cornel onescu, minister of internal affairs; florea dumitresco, minister of finance; nicolae agachi, minister of metallurgical industry; ioan avram, minister of machine-building industry; mircea malitsa, minister of education; ion craciun, minister of light industry; octavian groza, minister of electric power; dan enachescu, minister of health; teodor vasiliu, minister of justice; ion cosma, minister of tourism; gheorghe cioara, chairman of the national scientific research council; vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs; colonel general gheorghe ion, first vice-minister, and chief of general staff, of the armed forces; colonel general ioan coman, vice-minister, and secretary of the higher political council, of the armed forces; popa pretor, vice-minister of foreign trade; mihnea gheorghiu, first vice-chairman of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; dumitru bejan, chairman of the central federation of the consumers' cooperatives.

present also were leaders of romania's central organs, public organizations, high-ranking generals and officers, representatives of the romania-china friendship agricultural cooperative, as well as personages from culture, science and press circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to romania were also present at the reception.

a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity between china and romania prevailed throughout the reception. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the constant development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and romania and to the health of comrade nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

South Vietnamese People Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 2, 1971)

the south viet nam giai phong press agency in a commentary yesterday warmly greeted the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the commentary pointed out that the founding of the people's republic of china ushered in a new era in the chinese history, the era of independence, freedom and socialism. it constituted a stunning blow at u.s.-led imperialism and colonialism and tipped the balance of power in favour of socialism.

the commentary then dwelt on the great achievements in socialist construction won in the last 22 years by the chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung.

it declared, "the vietnamese people are very elated at the splendid achievements recorded by the chinese people and consider them as a great and effective encouragement to their struggle.

"viet nam and china are two neighbouring countries with time-honored solidarity in the common struggle of the two nations.

"the vietnamese people's resistance against the u.s. imperialists, for national salvation has enjoyed the sympathy and great and effective support and assistance of the fraternal chinese people."

early this year, the commentary said, the delegation of the communist party and government of china headed by premier chou en-lai on a visit to the d.r.v.n. once again stressed in the march 8, 1971 joint communique: "it is the firm and unshakable principle of the chinese communist party and the chinese government as well as the unshirkable internationalist duty of the chinese people to give support and assistance to the vietnamese people and all the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people will never allow u.s. imperialism to run amuck and do whatever it pleases in indochina. should u.s. imperialism go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in indochina, the chinese people are determined to take all necessary measures, not flinching even from the greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples for the thorough defeat of the u.s. aggressors."

recently, an economic delegation of the chinese government on a visit to the d.r.v.n. signed an agreement on china's non-refund economic and military aid to viet nam for 1972.

the commentary stressed, "the people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. express their sincere and profound gratitude for the precious support and assistance of the people, the communist party and the government of china. for their part, the south vietnamese people resolutely support the struggle

of the chinese people aimed at recovering taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the people's republic of china and demand the restoration of the p.r.c.'s legitimate rights at the united nations."

"on the occasion of this historic festive day, the south vietnamese people, sharing the joy with the chinese people, wish the great chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao tsetung, more brilliant successes in their revolutionary cause," it concluded.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Oct. 2, 1971)

yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the sudanese revolution command council and prime minister attended the reception.

among the about 300 guests attending the reception were babiker awadalla, deputy president of the revolution command council, deputy prime minister and minister of justice; khalid hassan abbas, member of the revolution command council, commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces and minister of defence; mohamed ibrahim, member of the revolution command council and minister of interior; mamoun awad abu zeid, member of the revolution command council, minister of state for cabinet affairs and head of national security; mansour mahgoub, minister of economy, commerce and supply; tana basher, minister of health; omer el hag musa, minister of information and culture; osman abul gassim, minister of cooperation and rural development and minister of agriculture; ahmed suleiman, minister of industry and mining; fakhr eddine mohamed, under-secretary of the foreign ministry; mohamed abdel gadir, deputy chief-of-staff of the people's armed forces and other high-ranking government officials and military officers as well as sudanese friends from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in khartoum were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

olof palme, prime minister of the kingdom of sweden, sent a message on october 1 to premier chou en-lai, extending sincere congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, i wish to express in my own name and in the name of the swedish government my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

President of Swiss Confederation Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

rudolf gnaegi, president of the swiss confederation, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

it is with pleasure that i take the happy opportunity of the national day of the people's republic of china to extend to your excellency the warm felicitations of the federal council. i add to them the very cordial wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperous future of your country.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Syria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Damascus, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin gave a reception on the evening of september 29 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among over 300 guests present were mohamed heider, acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, and other senior officials as well as friendly personages from various circles.

present also were yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization (p.l.o.), and representatives of the p.l.o., fatah, saiqa, the popular front for liberation of palestine, the democratic popular front for liberation of palestine and the popular front for liberation of palestine (general command) in syria.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to syria also attended the reception.

greeting china's national day, the guests said that they were inspired by the great achievements scored by the chinese people in the past 22 years.

that afternoon, a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened at the arab cultural centre here in a ceremony presided over by abdul hadi hashim, syrian assistant minister of culture and national guidance.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 1, 1971)

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among some 700 guests present at the reception were speaker of the tanzanian national assembly adam sapi mkwawa, chief justice augustine saidi, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces major-general s.h.f. sarakikya, coast regional commissioner k. ngombale-mwiru, as well as other high-ranking government officials, representatives of mass organizations and friendly personages of various circles.

present also at the reception were diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of the liberation movements of southern africa.

representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel in tanzania were also present.

during the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the ever-growing friendship and solidarity between the chinese and tanzanian peoples in their common struggle against imperialism.

on the same evening, chen chiang, chinese consul in zanzibar, tanzania, gave a reception in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among more than 300 guests attending the reception were minister of state in the first vice-president office aboud jumoe mwinyi and other high-ranking officials and officers.

TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Organizational Committee of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendly Invitational Tournament Set Up

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the organizational committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament was set up here in august. the invitational tournament will take place in peking in november this year.

the chairman of the organizational committee is wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china. the vice-chairmen are: ting kuo-yu, yu pu-hsueh, tseng shao-tung, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua. the secretary general is sung chung.

the organizational committee is making active preparations for the invitational tournament in accordance with the spirit of the preparatory meeting of the sponsor countries.

CHINA AND US

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets American Friendly Personage Henry Willcox and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met american friendly personage henry willcox and his wife, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present at the meeting were leading members and working personnel of organizations concerned ling ching, yang kung-su, hsu chung-ching, liu ke and shih chung-pen.

CHINA AND USSR

Presidium of Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of USSR Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the presidium of the supreme soviet and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r. sent a message to the chairman of the people's republic of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china on september 30, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the presidium of the supreme soviet of the u.s.s.r. and the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r. extend on behalf of the soviet people heartfelt congratulations to the chinese people.

the founding of the people's republic of china was the result of a protracted heroic struggle of the chinese people which developed under the influence of the great october socialist revolution and invariably found support and sincere ardent sympathy from the soviet state and the soviet people.

guided by the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the soviet union invariably stands for normalization of the state relations between the union of soviet socialist republics and the people's republic of china, for restoration of the relations of good neighbourliness and friendship between the soviet and chinese peoples, and for unity of their efforts in the struggle against the forces of international imperialism and reaction.

we are deeply convinced that improvement of the relations between our countries would meet the vital interests of the people's republic of china and the u.s.s.r., the interests of socialism, freedom of the peoples and consolidation of peace.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 2, 1971)

li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among nearly 300 guests attending the reception were mohammed saleh muttee, p.d.r.y. minister of the interior; anis hassan yehia, minister of economy and industry; abdulla abdul razak badeeb, minister of education; fadhle mahasin, deputy minister of defence; ahmed saleh abdu, chief of general staff; and other high-ranking officials and officers of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

the reception was also attended by the representatives of the people's front for liberation of the occupied arabian gulf, the popular front for liberation of palestine and other liberation organisations in aden.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

on behalf of the presidential council, the council of ministers and the political organisation of the national front of the p.d.r.y., interior minister muttee made a warm and friendly speech at the reception, congratulating the chinese people on the great successes achieved in all fields in the past 22 years under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. he said that the people's democratic republic of yemen resolutely stands for the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations. "we firmly believe that the restoration of china's rights in the united nations will be beneficial to the world's revolutionary people in their struggle against imperialism and reaction," he said. muttee also warmly praised the ever growing militant friendship between the peoples of the people's democratic republic of yemen and china.

chinese ambassador li chiang-fen also spoke at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

October 15, 1971 No. 4995

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* NATIONAL *
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PHOTOGRAPHY

A True Portrayal of Life in the People's Army

- Learn from the several photographic works of Comrade Chün-ling reflecting life in the Army

by

Hou Cheng-hsin (侯政新) of the General Logistics Department of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1971)

With rich revolutionary emotion and in perfect photographic form, the photographic works of Comrade Chün-ling reflecting life in our Army, which were published in the combined No. 7 and 8 issues of Jen-min Hua-pao and Chieh-fang-chün Hua-pao, sing warm praises of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of an army who, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," have consolidated and established the thought of constant alertness without slackening and the heroic bearing of readiness at all time to smash imperialist aggression. These works reflect the revolutionary spirit, "The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force." They are a true portrayal of the life in our Army and a concentrated expression of the loyalty of the people's army to Chairman Mao, to the Party and to the people.

By means of vivid artistic images, these works praise the boundless loyalty of the broad masses of commanders and fighters to Chairman Mao, their high degree of awareness in pledging to carry on the revolution through to the end and their greatness of heart.

"Sentinel on the South Sea" depicts a heroic fighter guarding a coastal outpost of the motherland, standing on a rugged rock, clasping his rifle and with his head held high. The aura of dawn fills the sky and is reflected in the shimmering ripples of the mighty ocean as the heroic fighter at his post greets the glory of another dawn. Standing on the promontory of the cliff and gazing intensely into the distance, the heroic sentinel listens with concentration to the sounds around him. Though vigilantly guarding the coast of the motherland, he also seems to be watching the changing situation on the five continents and listening to the storm on the four seas. The firmness with which the fighter clasps his rifle, the solid manner in which he stands at his post, his concentration of attention and his high fighting morale prominently display his high degree of revolutionary vigilance and clear-cut class love and hatred. With lively artistic images these works express the thought for world revolution of the revolutionary fighters and their greatness of heart in pledging to battle heroically for the liberation of all mankind.

The works of Comrade Chün-ling fully make manifest the fact that the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our Army have not forgotten the possibility of a sneak attack by the enemy, their heroic action of stepping up preparation against war and their readiness at all times to exterminate any invaders.

The work "Constant Vigilance" effectively shows the stirring sight of artillery fighters remaining for months at their post, waiting for the appearance of the enemy. We can see that the trees in front of the position and the luxuriant growth concealing their persons and hiding the guns completely are not the work of camouflage but are a natural growth. This explains that the fighters have been there for many years. They have made the position their home, and like the trees around them have taken root deeply in the border outpost. The defense works built with heavy timber are very solid, and show that the preparation against war has been carried out by the fighters very solidly. From the picture one can see a concealed artillery officer staring ahead and raising high a signal flag. The gunners are all attention, and no one is absent from his post. Their hands are on the gun, and when the enemy is sighted, at a single word of command, they will immediately send a vengeful shell into his midst. It makes manifest in a lively manner the firm fighting will of the fighters who would rather be prepared even though there is no fighting than to miss an opportunity to show their preparedness.

The photograph "Fight for Every Minute and Second" shows fliers racing for their cockpits to take to the air and confront the enemy. We seem to hear the order for battle being given, and see that the mechanics have readied the planes and the fliers are racing across the field to their machines. Although we cannot see the expressions on their faces, yet by the way they run and the speed of their action, we can see the dispatch with which they carry out their fighting and the unsurpassable spirit of their revolutionary heroism.

Regardless of whether it is the sentinel standing firm on the South China Sea night and day oblivious to the wind and waves, or the artillery fighters living for months on end battling in the lofty mountains, they all

possess a high degree of proletarian awareness. They consider hardship to be a pleasure and are proud to endure it. We firmly believe that with such an extremely revolutionized and combat-ready people's army armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought defending the socialist domain of the motherland, the imperialists will not escape the fate of total annihilation, no matter what manner of aggressive war they are going to wage.

Comrade Chün-ling uses this fighting weapon of photography for the firm implementation and the warm propagation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Proceeding from the reality of class struggle and life in the armed forces, [she] has grasped the most thought-provoking subject, one that is most capable of reflecting the living essence of the forces, and that is the glorious concept "The people's army is always a fighting force," which gives the works a most profound and far-reaching political significance. The heroic figures cast in these works are examples for our emulation. They will inspire us to maintain always a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, pay closer attention to the trend of class struggle both within and outside the country, be ready at all times to exterminate the rapacious wolves and make still greater contributions toward the defense of Chairman Mao, to the Chinese revolution and to world revolution.

The photographic works of Comrade Chün-ling possess not only profound political ideas, but also a strong and powerful artistic force. They are a glorious example of creativity in photography. From them we can see the photographer's remarkable understanding of the fighting life of the armed forces. Travelling from the shores of the South China Sea to the border of North China, regardless of whether it is daybreak or nightfall, and regardless of the hot sun overhead, [she] has been constantly in search of the fighting life of the commanders and fighters with camera in [her] hands.

Because of the more than tough life of the photographer, there is a salient feature in the works, which shows [her] ability to select from the complex and confused folio of lives in the people's army the subjects that are most representative and most typical for expression. For example, in the work "Fight for Every Minute and Second," the photographer catches the fliers dashing for their planes after hearing the battle order. This common and convincing scene vividly expresses the idea of war-preparedness of the commanders and fighters of the air force in racing against the enemy for time in modern warfare, an idea in which every moment counts. Revolving around this subject of the combat squad, the photographer has spent much effort and used every means, and marshalled every photographic technique in casting the figures. Most outstanding is the manner in which the photographer deals with the relationship between the people and the background, using everywhere the background to bring out the subject and to bring out the spiritual world of the people and through that to make the subject more profound and more prominent.

In "Constant Vigilance," the photographer skillfully lets the vine-covered foreground of an anti-aircraft battery occupy a prominent position in the picture, so that people can gather the impression that the fighters have been resolutely guarding the position for many years, and in a single stroke brings out the word "constant."

Apart from that, all these works use back light or direct back light in a style that is most distinctive. In "Sentinel on the South Sea" because of the effect produced by back lighting, the shimmering red light on the water and the color of the aura in the background fill the eyes with color and light showing the incomparable beauty of the motherland and bringing out the inner world of the fighter's passionate love for the motherland. Because of the back lighting, the reflection of the fighter is cast unevenly on the golden ripples of the water, forming a unity with the black color of the rock under his feet and giving him the appearance of a steel column planted in the solid rock. It gives people the feeling of rock-line solidity that can withstand storms and waves and makes manifest the strong determination of the fighter for the defense of the red domain. Because of the consummate skill of the photographer, the treatment of the subject is fresh and brilliant and the aesthetic feeling is strong. Because of this the title of only four words is enough to add life and meaning to the picture.

The works of Comrade Chün-ling are a glorious example of "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form." Comrade Chün-ling studies Chairman Mao's thought on revolutionary art most thoroughly, applies it in the most living manner, uses [her] own artistic practice in resolutely and correctly implementing Chairman Mao's line on literature and art, employs the camera to cast the glorious images of revolutionary fighters, and sings warm praises of the fighting life of the Army. This is the greatest education and inspiration to the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our Army. We must in the manner of the heroic fighters depicted in Comrade Chün-ling's works continue to hold our gun until all mankind is liberated and to be prepared against war until imperialism, revisionism and counter-revolutionaries have all been exterminated.

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Brilliant Models of Photographic Art of the Proletariat

- A study of Comrade Chun Ling's works of photographic art

by

Chou Cheng (周正)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1971)

The combined issues of Nos. 7 and 8 of the "People's Pictorial" and the "Liberation Army Pictorial" carry a batch of works of photographic art by Chun Ling (峻岭) under the general title "For the Truly Great and Noble-Hearted, We Must Look Here in the Present." These works are politically revolutionary and artistically perfect. They reflect the life of the workers, peasants and soldiers and form an image of the workers, peasants and soldiers. They produce a strong moving force not because they are real, direct records, but because the photographer, standing on the high plane of world revolution, cherishing deep proletarian affection and using [her] own political sensitiveness, catches the most essential and most sparkling things in everyday life and molds the gigantic and perfect images of the heroic masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. These works are filled with the revolutionary emotions and the taste of militant life of the proletariat. They stimulate their viewers. They are brilliant models of photographic art of the proletariat; they are a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art!

Photographic art in no way seeks to copy pictures of everyday life mechanically; instead, it molds images through different angles of view, the treatment of light, the environmental atmosphere and timing of the snapshot. These things rely on the photographer's full political fervor and accumulated experience in the life of fiery struggle.

The picture entitled "Deep Concentration" successfully catches a short moment's relative motionlessness of the subject's most typical gesture, revealing the subject's inner mental world and giving prominence to his proletarian character. A front-view portrait of a worker covers the main part of the picture, giving a prominent portrayal of the tall stature of the working class. His body was slightly bent, he has a screw driver in hand and, through the conductivity of the solid body, listens attentively to detect the slightest jarring note of an operating machine--this gesture fully shows his sense of conscientious responsibility for the revolutionary cause and his style of overcoming hardships and imposing stern demands on himself in work. His upward-slanting, dark and thick brows, his steady eyesight and his tightly closed lips graphically demonstrate that he is thinking hard of some mystery about the machine.

All these facial expressions are visual notes to the picture "Deep Concentration." He wears on his left chest a glittering badge of the portrait of Chairman Mao. This tells people that he has the morning sun in his bosom and Mao Tse-tung's thought is the source of his wisdom and strength. The

background of the picture is a brick wall which makes the person stand out in relief. This tells in silent words the fighting course in which the working class has vigorously destroyed the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," perseveringly adopted the indigenous method of production, opposed the practice of laying undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern, embarked on the road of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" mapped out by Chairman Mao, and subsequently overcome difficulties in technical innovation.

This picture shows a typical image, so that it conveys extensive meaning, incisively expressing the theme: i.e., the Chinese working class is shouldering a heavy load assigned by history. They seek to turn out more and better products in aid of socialist construction and world revolution. Applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, they can surmount difficulties, perform miracles on earth, win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the socialist motherland!

A piece of photographic art which takes a person as its subject lays emphasis on the detailed description of the mood of this person; whereas a piece of photographic art which takes landscape as its subject stresses the treatment of composition, so that an onlooker may feel as if he is in the picture and he may be influenced by its artistic touch and gain from it the strength to push forward.

"People Work Hard, Seedlings Grow Strong"--this does not merely belong to the genre of a country landscape, but a great picture of the fight against heaven and earth launched by the people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The blue sky, the green fields, and the levelled road stretching straight into the distance form a picture of vast fertile fields, implying that "Only socialism can save China!" Why is the sky so blue? Why are the fields so green? It is the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought which illuminates the communes and brigades; it is the spring breeze of Mao Tse-tung's thought which turns the sturdy seedlings green! The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants advance in big strides on the highway of socialism, which has an immensely bright future! In the foreground, a vast expanse of green crops of the people's communes roll like waves in the wind, while luxuriant trees stand in the distance, forming a scene of growing prosperity and surging vigor and vitality. The photographer has very successfully taken, from an elevated angle, a picture of a socialist new countryside!

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious." Once the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism is exploited, it will be possible to turn consciousness into matter and to make the mountains and rivers take on a new look. "People work hard"--this means that they work with enormous revolutionary vigor, and this enormous revolutionary vigor comes from their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. From the title of "Seedlings grow strong" in this picture, the onlooker may imagine that the poor and lower-middle peasants here hold high the banner of Tachai, take the road of Tachai, build their enterprise in the pattern of Tachai, implement Chairman Mao's

great directives of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and, working with their red hearts and their hands, make the seedlings of the commune grow up strong. The photographer does not show a fluttering red flag or a group of people in this picture. Yet, [she] succeeds in letting the onlooker link the "strong seedlings" with the "hard-working people" and, from the "hard-working people," form in their minds a scene of the commune members plowing the land, transplanting seedlings and laboring enthusiastically for the purpose of securing a bumper harvest of paddy. This method of representing a subject by proceeding from one thing to another and from nearby objects to the far away is quite ingenious!

This batch of photographic works, "For the Truly Great and Noble-Hearted, We Must Look Here in the Present," is an outline of a high degree of the characteristics of the age of the proletarian revolution. It shows graphically that: Heroes armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the newest and the most beautiful people of our age. They are vigorously writing the newest and the most beautiful language and drawing the newest and the most beautiful pictures on the great surface of the motherland.

* * *

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Forge Triumphantly Ahead Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Armymen and civilians of the Capital fervently greet the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 2, 1971)

On October 1, Peking was enveloped in a sea of fluttering red banners, reverberating with the sound of singing. Military men and civilians in the Capital were in a gay and cheerful mood as they fervently hailed the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the great Chinese People's Republic.

The East was aglow with red as the sun rose. Hanging in the center of the towering structure of the Gate of Heavenly Peace was a giant portrait of the great leader Chairman Mao. In front stretched the festively decorated magnificent and majestic Tienanmen Square. Inscribed by Chairman Mao on a monument to the people's heroes were eight big Chinese characters, "People's Heroes Shall Live Forever." The inscription teaches us to respect the memory of the martyrs and carry on the revolution to the end. At the southern end of the square stood a huge streamer bearing these words, "Be united and win still greater victories." It inspires us to forge ahead continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Early in the morning, column after column of ebullient and jubilant people thronged to the streets singing at the top of their voice the "Internationale," "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" and other revolutionary songs and tunes and pouring in groups into public parks and meeting places. Contingents of workers, peasants, traders, students, armymen, government workers and Party members and so on fervently hailed the great victory of socialist revolution and construction on various fronts, the great victory of the proletarian cultural revolution and the great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

Our Victory Is A Victory for Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

Today in the Chungshan Park it was a lively and bustling scene. Upon entering the park, one was immediately struck by a pervasive festive atmosphere in a glittering world of brilliant flowers. Columns of Red Guards waved gorgeous bouquets in one hand and ping-pong paddles in the other. Troops of Little Red Soldiers displayed clusters of dancing colorful balloons and swaying beautiful eye-catching feather fans. In the background was gay and light music punctuated with the militant rhythmic beating of the drum. Every sound, every voice brought with it a stirring effect on thousands upon thousands of revolutionary people in a brave struggle to get ahead under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Only under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao can our Party be what it is today, can our country be what it is today, can our people be what they are today. Enveloped in such a pervading revolutionary atmosphere was Wang Hsing-wu, Chairman of the Tahsiang hsien revolutionary committee and an army representative fighting on the "three-support and two-military" forefront. From 1968, Tahsing hsien was hit by three consecutive years of natural disasters. For the leading squad an acid test was whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could be doggedly followed in seeking rejuvenation through self help and fighting amidst hardship.

Wang Hsing-wu and other leading members assiduously applied themselves to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They led the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole hsien in doggedly giving prominence to proletarian politics and penetratingly unfolding a mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. At last, they triumphed over natural disasters and scored a bumper harvest in agriculture. Last year, grain output of the whole hsien surpassed the target set in the National Program for Agricultural Development and crossed the "Yellow River."

With deep understanding acquired, Wang Hsing-wu said, "All our victories represent a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. By strengthening unified Party leadership under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we can surely achieve still greater victories."

Today the Summer Palace was all the more colorfully festooned. Against a background of blue sky, white clouds, jade-like waters and red banners everywhere everyone was singing and laughing and joking. Many revolutionary cadres joined the masses in festivities here. Ch'en Ching-wen, secretary of the Party committee of the Peking Instrument Factory, pampered herself with a boat ride on the Kunming Lake where she feasted her eyes on the surrounding mountain scene and on the jubilant and rejoicing crowds. She soon found herself lost in a reverie. In those years of war, so many fellow fighters had courageously sacrificed themselves one after another. After the founding of the state, to consolidate political power was even more difficult. In the history of our Party, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had clashed in a fiery struggle with various "Left" and Right-learning opportunist lines represented by Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and others.

With deep feeling she said, "In the 30-odd years of revolution, whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is followed, work becomes a success and self-progress is noticeable; whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is acted against, work suffers and self-progress stops and a loss of footing follows. After many years of revolution, why should I sometimes still fail to see which is the revolutionary line and which the wrong line? The underlying cause is inadequate attention to studies. To enhance the consciousness of line struggle, I must 'do serious reading and study and master Marxism-Leninism'." She expressed a determination to follow Chairman Mao closely and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line unswervingly throughout her life.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, veteran cadres maintained forever the youthful vigor of revolution and new cadres were enabled to grow healthily. Chao Chün-chen of Tapailou production brigade who took part in the celebration activities in Chungshan Park was a successor to the revolutionary cause personally cultivated in former years by communist fighter Wang Kuo-fu who "put himself to the grindstone of revolution without letting go." After graduation from higher middle school in 1968, this daughter of a poor peasant returned to her home town to participate in the building of new villages in response to Chairman Mao's call. Wang Kuo-fu showed solicitous concern over her healthy growth in the political area and gave her a free hand in the performance of work. He taught her proper work methods. Where there was some achievement, the old brigade leader would feel cheerful in his heart. Where a shortcoming or error showed up, he never minced words. After Chao Chün-chen joined the Party and became a Party branch secretary, several old poor peasants specially came over to remind her, "Oh, Chün-chen, you must remember that to follow in the footsteps of the old brigade leader, you must first acquire his way of giving prominence to proletarian politics!" Thanks to the concern and help of the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants, Chao Chün-chen courageously shouldered the two heavy burdens of revolution and production. She sought progress in struggle and maturity amidst the masses.

We Are Undertaking An Extremely Great and Glorious Cause

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our various fronts of industrial and agricultural production, culture and education have chalked up ever more achievements. The Armymen and civilians of the Capital are determined to go a step further in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war in order to greet the 4th National People's Congress with still greater victories.

With unusual excitement and enthusiasm, the workers of the Capital being deeply involved in the mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry" committed themselves to the festivities. The steel workers of the Capital who by September had overfulfilled the annual plans for steel, iron and rolled steel and other main products abandoned themselves to the joy of singing on the floating stage in the Summer Palace. The revolutionary workers of Peking Hsinhua Printing Press who had this year printed over 1,500 copies of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and a large supply of Chairman Mao's works gave dancing performances in Chungshan Park including the piece, "Printing workers forever loyal to Chairman Mao." They were enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses of spectators.

Young worker Li Yung-kang of the No. 27 locomotive and Rolling Stock Works also went on the stage to present an act portraying the life of struggle of the workers of the older generation. He received profound education therefrom. He said, "We are of the younger generation of the No. 27 Factory. I am determined to inherit the glorious revolutionary traditions of the veteran workers of the factory and stay forever loyal to Chairman Mao and to Chairman

Mao's revolutionary line and score new achievements in revolution and production, in order to win honor for the great socialist motherland.

Male and female representatives of suburban people's communes early in the morning descended upon the sites of festivities in a gay and cheerful spirit. This year, the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of various communes applied themsleves to the living study and application Chairman Mao's works and dedicated farming to the revolutionary cause by fighting heaven and earth. For them another bumper harvest looms ahead. For summer harvested crops alone, output of the Sino-Vietnamese Friendship People's Commune reached 10 million catties or the equivalent of the total of the year before the great cultural revolution. Today, secretary Li Chiu-ling of the Party committee of this commune together with representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants strolled into the T'ienyün Park in a gay and light-hearted spirit. He expressed the determination to face victory without forgetting in the least Chairman Mao's teaching, "Modesty makes for progress and arrogance leads to backwardness." His determination was to unfold the "criticize revisionism and rectification" movement in depth and raise consciousness of line struggle in order to strive for a new victory.

The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. Chairman Mao's directive, "Education must be made to serve proletarian politics and integrated with productive labor" was really put into practice. A brand-new proletarian educational system was established. A new change came over many schools.

With tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm, the revolutionary teachers and students of universities and middle and primary schools in the Capital applied themselves to the festivities today. The major dancing program prepared by the revolutionary teachers and students of Peking University, "Long Live Chairman Mao's Proletarian Educational Line" gave full expression to the fruitful results scored by the teachers and students of the faculty of arts of the Peking University in implementing Chairman Mao's directive, "The faculty of arts must take the whole society as its own factory."

Liu Ch'ing-shuang, member of the Workers' Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team stationed at Tsinghua University joined the revolutionary teachers and students of the university in their festivities. He couldn't help getting moved by the scene. He saw for himself the world-shaking changes that had taken place on the campus of the Tsinghua University in the past three years. He had personally participated in the struggle of the proletariat in transforming this bourgeois so-called "cradle of engineers" into a socialist new-type university. He said, "Those three years are years of our closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and also years of continuous victories in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary educational line. Our workers' propaganda team must give full play to our political role under the unified leadership of the Party committee and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in occupying and transforming the position of school education, in order to bring about over-all proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the area of the superstructure.

Our Friends Are Everywhere Under the Sun

Foreign friends from many countries and areas of the five continents joined the laboring people of the Capital in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. They brought with them good tidings of victory and militant friendship for the Chinese people from peoples of various countries of the world.

Fellow fighters of Albania at the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist outpost in Europe hurried to the Summer Palace early in the morning. Comrade Jani Mino, head of the Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation, said, "Common ideals and revolutionary goals tie our two peoples closely together. The militant friendship between the Albanian and Chinese people was personally forged by the great leaders Comrade Hoxha and Comrade Mao Tse-tung of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has stood the test of international struggle, firm and indestructible."

In the sun-lit Summer Palace, in full bloom was the flower of Sino-Korean militant friendship. Everywhere the fighters of the Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea went they received a warm welcome. Korean and Chinese comrades sang at the top of their voice, the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," "East Is Red" and other songs eulogizing the great leaders of the Korean and Chinese people. They were greeted with waves of thunderous applause. This gave full expression to the firm and indestructible militant friendship forged with fresh blood in the struggle of the Korean and Chinese people against the common enemy.

Fighters of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia fighting on the foremost front in the anti-US struggle also participated in the festivities. They brought to those deep in the rear good tidings of victory and festive compliments from those fighters on the fireline. The Chinese people are determined to get united with the people of the three countries of Indochina in a joint effort to win victory and carry through to the end the struggle against the common enemy--US imperialism.

Friends from Rumania and from Palestine and other Asian, African and Latin American countries received the enthusiastic welcome of the masses participating in festivities.

The Japanese Matsu Yama Ballet Dancing Troupe which had visited our country on three occasions before gave a performance in the Music Hall of Chungshan Park today. Masao Shimizu, head of the troupe said, "To give performances in China again overwhelms us with strong feelings. After our return to our country, we must take better hold of culture as a struggle weapon in strengthening Japanese-Chinese friendship and fighting US imperialism and Japanese militarism, and further arouse the people in struggle."

Over the past twenty years and more, US imperialism and its running dogs have exhausted every means in a vain attempt to encircle and isolate the Chinese People's Republic. But the US imperialist plot has gone bankrupt.

Today it is not China but US imperialism that is isolated. Developing friendly relations with China has become an irresistible current of history.

We Are Getting Ahead

Sing! Dance! Inadequate are myriads of songs to express the infinite love of various nationalities for the great leader Chairman Mao and to express their strong determination and great ambition to follow Chairman Mao closely in carrying through the revolution to the end.

"Caressing warm sunshine bathes snow-clad mountains; the Ya-la-ts'ang-pu River shimmers in a golden glow." Tibetan dancing performed in a cypress grove in the Laboring People's Culture Hall tugged at the heart-strings of Tibetan woman La-mu among the spectators. This former female slave who from childhood worked with her mother for the serf-owner with a cow pen as her sleeping place and nothing to look forward to but a miserable life has today grown to become a glorious Communist Party member. In the old society, she had no roots and none to turn to. In the new society, she has countless millions of brothers and sisters to fall back on. At this moment, they were right at her side. Among them were comrades from Uighur and Kazakh nationalities at the foot of the T'ienshan Mountain, Mongolian fighters from the grasslands of Inner Mongolia, Korean brothers from Yenpien and comrades of Han, Hui, Chuang (壮), T'ung, T'ai, Nahsi, Tahur and other fraternal nationalities. Together they were jubilantly spending the National Day. How touching was such a revolutionary scene of unity and victory!

Representatives of Hong Kong and Macau compatriots and many overseas patriotic Chinese returning to the country from far away took part in the festivities. With a movie camera, a patriotic overseas Chinese from Canada shot many of the moving scenes in the Summer Palace. He said, "To hear about a thing many times counts less than a single look at it. In a matter of a few days in the countryside, I have seen for myself with great pride such a bustling and thriving scene in the socialist motherland. I must bring home the scenes shot today for the benefit of those overseas Chinese seized with infinite love for the motherland." Members of the Overseas Chinese Delegation to National Day celebration activities from Japan climbed up the Wanshou Mountain and got a bird's eye view of the great celebration activities on the banks of the Kunming Lake. A white-haired overseas Chinese oldster of Taiwan Province from Japan said with feeling, "Such a big show of enthusiasm reflects the unprecedented unity of the people of the whole country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It would be good and well if the people of Taiwan Province could join the people of the motherland in celebrating this festive day. We resolutely oppose the so-called "two Chinas," "China and Taiwan," and "Taiwan Independence Movement" viciously advocated by US imperialism and its henchmen. The people of Taiwan Province have the great socialist motherland in their minds. Taiwan will definitely return to the fold of the motherland!"

Revolutionary unity of various nationalities of our country is developing continuously. The same is true of the great unity of our people and the revolutionary people of the world. "We are getting ahead." "Our goals must be achieved." "Our goals can surely be fulfilled."

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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IRON AND STEEL

Iron and Steel Industry of Our Country Scores New Achievement

- Raising high the banner of "Constitution of Anshan Steel Mills," implementing the guideline of "walking on two legs," and unfolding the movement of "in industry, learn from Taching"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1971)

(NCNA September 29) Amidst the intensive development of the mass movement of "in industry, learn from Tach'ing," the broad mass of iron and steel workers of our country have raised high the brilliant banner of "the Constitution of the Anshan Steel Mills," conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's whole set of guidelines of "walking on two legs" for simultaneous development of large enterprises as well as medium-sized and small ones, and simultaneous development of production by both foreign and indigenous methods. They have energetically unfolded mass movement and have scored new achievement in iron and steel production in the first year of our country's fourth 5-year plan for developing the national economy.

In the first eight months of this year, our country's output of steel, pig iron, and iron ore was increased by 19.6 percent, 22 percent, and 31.4 percent respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The output of coke and steel products was increased by 19.7 percent and 19.1 percent respectively as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The variety of steel products showed an increase and the consumption of coke showed a decrease. At present, the broad mass of iron and steel workers of the whole country are making outstanding achievement with higher revolutionary enthusiasm in greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China.

In developing our country's iron and steel industry, should we have a "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and monopolize the industry or promote "dual activism"? Should we persist in simultaneous development of large enterprises as well as medium-sized and small ones with emphasis on the latter or do we seek ostentation and foreign style? With regard to these fundamental questions, there is a struggle between the two lines.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad mass of workers, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary technical personnel adhered to Chairman Mao's teaching: "Dual activism is better than single activism." They relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "dictatorship of rules and regulations" and "seeking ostentation and foreign style" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the metallurgical industry department in order to strangle local activism and to destroy the small, native, and mass iron and steel undertakings. Under the Party's unified leadership, they developed both

central and local activism, implemented the guideline of simultaneous development of large, medium, and small enterprises, effectively impelling the development of iron and steel industry.

Since the beginning of this year, many large iron and steel enterprises, as well as old iron and steel bases have fully tapped production potentialities of enterprises, incessantly raised the production level, and further played the role of backbone in the development of the iron and steel industry. Medium-sized and small iron and steel enterprises have been rapidly developed in the whole country and have become an important part of the strength of our country's iron and steel industry.

Large iron and steel enterprises such as Anshan Steel Mills, Shanghai Steel Mills, Penki Steel Mills, Wuhan Steel Mills, Maanshan Steel Mills, Taiyuan Steel Mills, and Tientsin Steel Mills have further raised their production level this year. The broad mass of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel of Anshan Steel Mills, encouraged by Chairman Mao's great call, "China ought to make greater contribution to humanity," further implemented the "Constitution of Anshan Steel Mills." They use criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style as the key link, conscientiously study Marxist-Leninst books, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, relentlessly criticize such revisionist trash pushed by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang as "grasping the middle to actuate the two ends" and "seeking ostentation and foreign style," raising their revolutionary spirit to the maximum. The whole company unfold substantial activities of technical innovation, carry out "one utilization, two criticisms, and three transformations" of foreign equipment, manufacture equipment through self-reliance, and promote the development of revolution and production.

The broad mass of workers on the Shanghai metallurgical industrial front relentlessly grasp class struggle, penetratingly and persistently unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, fully tap existing potentialities of enterprises through self-reliance and arduous struggle. They utilize simple and inferior equipment and incessantly carry out technical innovation. At present, they are capable of producing over 1,000 varieties of steel and over 10,000 specifications of steel products, forming a metallurgical industrial base of multiple varieties using a large plant as the backbone and combining large units with medium and small units, making important contributions to our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

As a result of the full display of local activism in running iron and steel production, 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of the whole country now have medium-sized and small iron mines as well as medium-sized and small iron and steel plants. This year's production of iron ore and pig iron by the medium-sized and small iron and steel enterprises of the whole country accounted for one-fourth and one-fifth respectively of the total output of iron ore and pig iron in the whole country.

Through self-reliance and aspiration for achievement, the broad iron and steel workers of Kiangsu Province have made effort themselves to manufacture major equipment and silicon bricks required for coking, and have armed themselves, enabling the medium-sized and small iron and steel plants in Nanking, Wuhsi, Suchow, and Changchow to be developed rapidly.

Kwangtung Province persisted in giving prominence to indigenous methods to swiftly set up over 100 medium and small blast furnaces, greatly increasing their year's iron and steel output.

Shuangchingtzu Iron Mine on a hill 2,400 meters above sea level in Anhsi, Kansu Province, was built by some 30 poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members under the leadership of one cadre. They climbed to the hill in May 1969 and turned out ores in June. In less than two years, it has become a small mine capable of producing 100,000 tons of enriched ores annually, and has mined 170,000 tons of ore for the State, becoming an advanced unit among the small iron mines in the whole country. After the development of many medium and small iron and steel enterprises, new technology has been adopted gradually to ceaselessly raise production levels. Nearly 40 medium and small rotary furnaces in Szechwan, Shensi, Sinkiang, Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Chekiang, Fukien, Shantung, and Hopei have adopted the advanced technique of oxygen top-blowing method for smelting steel, enabling the output to rise rapidly.

Chairman Mao taught us: "One is grain and the other is steel. With these two things, everything can be managed easily." The emergence of small, native, and massive iron and steel undertakings in various places in the whole country has actuated the development of local industry and effectively given support to agriculture. Fengcheng hsien, Kiangsi Province, set up a "small steel complex" consisting of the production of coal, mining of ore, coke, pig iron, steel, steel products and refractory materials. Subsequently, they used their own iron and steel products to manufacture equipment, and set up more than 30 small factories including farm machine works, lathe plants, electric machine plants, chemical fertilizer plants, and insecticide factories, not only developing local industry but also giving support to agricultural production and construction.

With the motivation force of the small iron and steel units, Hsinyang hsien, Honan Province, has formed a local industrial network using the "five small" industries as a foundation. At present, the whole hsien's 13 communes and two-third of its brigades have farm machinery repair and assembly plants as well as processing plants for agricultural and sideline products, speeding up the process of agricultural mechanization.

In the course of thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's whole set of guidelines of walking on two legs, large iron and steel enterprises as well as medium-sized and small ones of our country's iron and steel industry have placed emphasis on mining construction this year. They adhered to Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Develop the mining industry," exerted huge efforts to wage a battle of mining. The broad metallurgical mining workers have waged battles for years and months on barren hills and precipitous peaks

to extract mineral ore for the revolution in order to permit the blast furnaces in the whole country to have good and ample supplies. Previously, the Penki Iron and Steel Company had to be supplied with several score thousand tens of ore each year by the State. Since the great cultural revolution, and under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the company, the broad revolutionary workers have actively unfolded the struggle between the two lines, and penetratingly criticized and repudiated the erroneous ideologies that "it is easy to request ore supply and it is troublesome to construct mines" and "it is reasonable for key units to request ore supply." They persisted in the principle of giving priority to mining, fully tapped the potentialities of old mines, sped up construction of new mines in order to assemble ore mining, ore dressing, and sintering into a whole unified process, to assemble iron ore and auxiliary materials into a whole process, attaining self-sufficiency in ore supply, insuring high output and stable output of iron and steel, winning the initiative in developing the iron and steel industry.

Following the rapid development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country, various departments of the national economy have put forward higher and more demands upon the iron and steel industry. The broad iron and steel workers are determined to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, penetratingly and persistently unfold the mass movement of "in industry, learn from Tach'ing" so as to make new contributions to the development of our country's iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture of Our Country Has Produced Bumper Harvests for Ten Years in Succession

- Hundred millions of commune member masses and cadres raise high the banner of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," relentlessly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1971)

(According to NCNA, September 29) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, several hundred million poor and lower-middle peasants, commune member masses, and revolutionary cadres of our country, raising high the banner of "in agriculture, learn from Tachai," have relentlessly grasped revolution and vigorously promoted production. They have ushered in the tenth bumper harvest year of our country's socialist agriculture on the basis of the agricultural bumper harvests achieved in the previous nine years in succession.

Over the past nine years, the yield of our country's major crops has risen continuously and steadily. Last year, the total yield of grain and cotton in the whole country both surpassed the historically highest levels. This year, the summer harvested crops and early rice of the whole country achieved large acreage and balanced production increases with their total yield surpassing last year's level. At present, autumn crops have ripened and the broad mass of commune members are full of cheer in reaping the crops with sickles. Cotton and other late autumn crops are growing well and a good harvest is expected. The broad rural areas are showing signs of bumper harvest everywhere.

This year various places conscientiously implemented the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development," energetically developed multiple undertakings simultaneous with the grasping of grain production, enabling various economic crops to universally produce bumper yields and enabling agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, sideline and fishery undertakings to make all-round development.

This year, our country's production of rapeseed, tea, silk cocoons, sugar crops, tobacco and fruits are better than that of last year. The campaign of planting trees and afforestation is showing remarkable results. In the first half of this year, the afforested acreage in the whole country was increased by 35 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Livestock raising also shows greater development. According to incomplete statistics of 14 key fishery areas in the country, the output of fish in the first half of this year was increased by over 10 percent as compared with the same period of last year, and sea water and fresh water fish breeding showed greater development than last year.

The reaping of agricultural bumper harvests for many years in succession was a result of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on the part of the broad masses of commune members and cadres, their thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and their penetrating unfolding of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

In 1962 at the 10th plenary session of the 8th Party Congress, Chairman Mao put forward our Party's basic line in the historical phase of socialism; and in 1964 Chairman Mao again issued the great call: "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Our country's broad rural areas adhered to Chairman Mao's great teachings and extensively unfolded a socialist educational campaign.

Particularly after the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has become more popular with the people each day while the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is criticized and repudiated more intensively, the dictatorship of the proletariat is strengthened ceaselessly, the collective economy of the people's communes is further consolidated. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune member masses and cadres at various levels have incessantly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, raised their activeness in grasping revolution and promoting production ceaselessly, thereby prompting our country's agricultural production to go forward ceaselessly.

Since the beginning of 1971, rural Party organizations at various levels have adhered to Chairman Mao's teachings to read and study conscientiously, to penetratingly conduct education in the sphere of ideology and political line, and to universally unfold criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style as well as the private education movement, to oppose conceit and shun complacency. The cadres at various levels led the broad masses to make a living study and application of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely combined the reality of struggle between the two classes and between the two lines in the rural areas. They penetratingly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, relentlessly criticized idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of production force, humanism of the landlord bourgeoisie, as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle disseminated by political charlatans of Liu Shao-ch'i's like. They further raised their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle, and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, prompted the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to be developed in depth and breadth, laying an ideological foundation for winning a new bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

[illegible] intensification of the movement of learning [illegible] the experience of Tachai has spread extensively [illegible] country, and large number of new high-yield [illegible] [illegible] with averages of over 1,000 [illegible] per mow have emerged in the whole country. More and

more hsien and districts have reached the target set in the "Program" in grain output and exceeded 100 catties of cotton yield per mow.

Shanghai municipality and Chekiang Province, which surpassed the grain and cotton targets set in the "Program" for many years in succession, have increased their yield of summer crops and early rice this year. Such provinces and municipalities as Kwangtung, Peking, and Tientsin, which reached the grain target set in the "Program," have reported increases in grain yield in this year's first half as compared with the corresponding period last year. A number of areas which were subject to natural disasters and low yield historically have all caught up, and some of them have marched into the advanced ranks.

Shantung, Honan, and Hopei provinces, which suffered long-term grain shortage and which realized preliminary grain self-sufficiency last year, have again reaped a bumper harvest of this year's summer harvested crops.

Since the winter of last year and the spring of this year, the broad mass of commune members and cadres of our country's rural areas have continuously promoted the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." They made an all-round implementation of the "Eight-Character Charter," whipped up a new upsurge in capital construction by building farm fields and water conservation projects with emphasis placed on fields that guarantee harvest in spite of drought or waterlogging, and fields of high yield and stable yield, and the scale and speed of construction of the projects in various places all exceeded that of last year.

Shantung Province relies on the collective strength of people's communes, adopts different methods for different localities to cultivate hills, transform the soil, harness rivers, and sink wells. In one winter and spring, the province added 8.8 million mow of fields that guarantee harvest in spite of drought and waterlogging as well as fields for high yield and stable yield, and enlarged its irrigated acreage by over 9 million mow.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great call: "We must radically harness the Haiho River," the broad masses of civilian laborers of Hopei Province promoted a work style of continuing the battle after the completion of the digging and harnessing projects of various rivers in the southern system of the Haiho River.

Since the winter of last year, the masses joined the people of the two municipalities of Peking and Tientsin to sound a bugle to start the battle of harnessing the northern system of the Haiho River. After waging arduous struggle in one winter and one spring, they completed the digging and harnessing of the Yungting New River and Peking Sewage Drainage River.

In various provinces in the Yellow River and Huai River Valleys, the broad masses of people actively responded to Chairman Mao's great call: "We must manage the Yellow River well" and "We must do a good job of regulating the Huai River," actively regulated the Yellow River and the Huai River with great victories. This year, our country's massive activities in agricultural scientific experiment also showed new progress. A number of new

techniques and experiences have been extensively popularized and applied, playing an enormous role in promoting production increase of crops. An upsurge in the massive undertaking of agricultural mechanization is thrivingly emerging in various places in the whole country. Over 90 percent of the hsien in the whole country have set up farm machinery repair and manufacturing networks for the three levels of hsien, commune, and brigade, and the "five small" industries serving agriculture have been greatly developed. All these have created conditions for winning new agricultural bumper harvests this year.

In the course of winning an agricultural bumper harvest this year, the broad mass of cadres of various places have shown the Party's fine work style of closely associating with the masses, continuously proceeded to the forefront of agricultural production. Through the method of personally participating in the three revolutionary practices, they vigorously advocate the trend of making investigation and research, conscientiously sum up and popularize advanced experience, conscientiously implement the Party's series of policies and guidelines for the rural areas, aroused the socialist activeness of the broad masses to the maximum, prompting various work to move forward healthily along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present, the "three autumn busy jobs" have begun and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members and cadres at various levels are fervently celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with actual deeds to grasp revolution and promote production.

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IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Southeast China Hsien Increases Powered Irrigation and Drainage

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 4, 1971)

the commune members and revolutionary cadres of lunghai county in fukien province, southeast china, have increased powered irrigation and drainage by relying on their own efforts during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the county now has more than 1,300 pieces of irrigation and drainage equipment driven by electricity or diesel or steam engines. they benefit 75 per cent of the farmland suitable for irrigation.

the pumping stations run by the communes or production brigades also provide power for operating cotton gins, rice mills, oil presses and other equipment. over half the production brigades have mechanized the processing of agricultural and sideline produce. this has saved a large amount of manpower for other work. the county has extended its cultivated acreage by 1,360 hectares over the past few years. this was done by putting up dykes along the seashore to wrest land from the sea and by opening hillside land. in addition, it has levelled 11,000 hectares to facilitate irrigation and drainage in order to ensure good harvests despite drought or excessive rain. as a result, the county has raised its grain output year after year. grain yield per hectare averaged 10.2 tons last year. total grain output in 1970 was 245,000 tons, topping the 1966 figure by 32 per cent. the economy has been diversified.

lunghai is a hilly, coastal county where three rivers converge to empty into the sea. before liberation the people could not afford to build water control works and tap river water to irrigate their dry land. farm output was low. following the establishment of the people's communes in 1958, the people brought their collective strength into play. they dammed up river water and diverted it to the hills for irrigation. they also built reservoirs and dug ditches. but the projects served only part of the farmland.

during the cultural revolution, the people of lunghai, led by the county revolutionary committee and relying on their collective strength, built more water control works and increased powered irrigation and drainage. they aimed at improving the farming conditions in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in the past few years they have put up nearly 2,000 water control projects including big and medium-sized ones. among them were a 1,075-kilowatt pumping station that can lift water 28 metres, tunnels totalling 730 metres in length and irrigation ditches winding on the hillsides with a total length of 43 kilometres. two tributaries of the chiulung river have been linked and a network of canals and ditches was built to link up with reservoirs and pumping stations to divert, impound, lift and drain water.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts", the county relied on the masses and the collective in setting up the pumping stations. seventyeight per cent of the funds spent over the past few years on buying equipment came from the communes and production brigades, and the rest from the state.

the difficulties arising in equipping the pumping station were solved by the masses themselves. last year the 1,075-kilowatt pumping station needed five pumps, each with a diametre of 50 centimetres and capable of lifting water 28 metres. the county revolutionary committee organized 18 county-run plants, including a machinery plant and a farm machinery plant, to trial-produce this kind of pumps. the workers used existing equipment and methods of their own devising. when they needed a horizontal boring machine, they made one with the parts of a table planing machine and a discarded lathe, and added three old gear boxes to it. after 50 days of hard work, they turned out the five pumps required.

the county trained technicians by combining theory with practice. over the past few years, more than 3,000 electric technicians and workers have been trained.

DROUGHT

Drought Being Overcome on Central Shensi Plateau

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 4, 1971)

drought is being overcome on the central shensi plateau where from time immemorial the saying was "water is scarcer than oil". the irrigated farmland added during the great proletarian cultural revolution equals the total previously irrigated. reservoirs, ditches, electric pumping stations and pump wells dot the plateau, and one-third of the farmland is now irrigated.

the weipei plateau is an important grain and cotton area on northwest china's loess highland. drought long plagued the area. in the three years from 1929 to 1931, serious droughts prevented any harvest and several million poor labouring people died of famine. according to incomplete statistics, of the 160,000 people in fufeng county 65,000 died that way.

the people on the plateau started the struggle against drought in ancient times. as early as the third century b.c., they built one of china's earliest big water conservancy projects north of the ching river -- the chengkuo canal. but under cruel exploitation and oppression by the reactionary classes, there was no progress in water conservancy undertakings for two thousand years.

after liberation, under the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants who had embarked on the road of socialist collectivization started a mass movement for water conservancy construction. especially in 1958, the masses brought their initiative and creativeness into play under the inspiration of the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao and brought about a great leap forward in socialist construction. within a hundred days or so, wukung, hsingping and other counties near sian, relying on the collective strength of the people's communes and the initiative of the masses, constructed 16 electric pumping stations and dug ditches totalling 117 kilometres and expanded the irrigated farmland by 60,000 hectares.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shensi pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "letting specialists control water" and suppressed the mass movement for socialist construction. in 1962, they ordered the revolutionary masses from a dozen counties who were diverting the wei river water to irrigate the farmland to stop the project on the pretext that "the facilities and technical know-how fall short of the standard". they also slashed back nearly a hundred medium-sized and small water conservancy projects that were under construction or were to be built.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary cadres and people denounced liu shao-chi and company for their crime of undermining water conservancy construction and were determined to bring drought to an end quickly. led by the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, hundreds of thousands of people in the spring of 1969 resumed the project to lead in water from the wei river for irrigation. people's communes and production brigades from more than a dozen counties carried forward the spirit of self-reliance. in something over two years of hard work, they completed a 220-kilometre-long trunk canal lined with concrete, ditches with a total length of 1,400 kilometres and 17,000 big and small installations.

the first water was led into the trunk canal at a recent ceremony. it then went across 220 gullies and through 13 tunnels to the perennially arid highland. people were overjoyed as water flowed in, and hailed the victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in building water conservancy projects the people adhere to the principle of simultaneous undertaking of big, medium and small projects with the emphasis on medium and small ones and on those undertaken by the masses. the communes and brigades make use of all possible water sources to build small projects. the chenchiashan brigade of chienyang county has arable land on a dry mountain ridge. it was difficult to build water conservancy projects there, but members of the brigade set store by every possible drop of water. they dug two ponds to store water from a small spring that has a flow no bigger than a finger. these two small ponds helped them irrigate nearly a hectare of farmland. the county revolutionary committee praised them and called on the people to learn from their spirit of making use of every drop of water. a mass water conservancy campaign soon developed. the county started building more than 50 small water conservancy projects this year. with the exception of a bigger reservoir, all the projects were completed and put to use within the same year. this enabled the county to expand its irrigated farmland by more than 2,600 hectares, four times the size of the irrigated farmland built in the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

the plateau made rapid progress in recent years in building pump wells for irrigation. the people there did not even have enough wells before liberation for drinking water. when the weather became dry, the wells dried up. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chiachu commune in pucheng county long wanted a well, but the county leadership before the cultural revolution was influenced by liu shao-chi's absurdity "let specialists control water" and let a bourgeois specialist make experiments. a tremendous amount of money was wasted, the bore failed to strike water and the county leadership erroneously labelled the place unsuitable for sinking wells. during the cultural revolution, revolutionary people in the locality criticized such counter-revolutionary

revisionist trash as "let specialists control water" and sank a well by the side of the one abandoned by the "specialist". they sank the well by using a method and equipment created by the peasants themselves. the well was 106 metres deep. it provides water for irrigating 20 hectares and cost a little over 1,000 yuan. this success stimulated the county-wide mass movement to sink wells. this riverless county now has 6,000 pump wells and expanded the irrigated acreage by 13,000 hectares in the past few years.

with the deepening of socialist revolution and the development of water conservancy projects, great changes has taken place on the plateau. wukung county was seriously hit during the long 1929 drought and most of the population fled. now more than 13,000 hectares of its fields are under irrigation thanks to the plateau's electric pumping projects and the irrigation canal which leads water from the wei river through the county. people in the county have also built eight electric pumping stations and sank more than 2,600 wells so that half of the county's farmland has been brought under irrigation. the revolutionary people make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and have deepened the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. since 1965 grain output every year has reached three tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. per hectare yield last year was 3.9 tons.

all the water conservancy projects on the plateau are playing an effective role in overcoming drought and raising output. the summer crops this year were 10 per cent above last year's despite a long drought.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Confers Title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" on Chinese Technician Who Died at His Post in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 2, 1971)

comrade chang pao-yu, a chinese technician working in albania, died at his post on september 27, 1971. the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania has decided to confer posthumously on comrade chang pao-yu the title of "hero of socialist labour". a solemn funeral for him was held here on september 29. at the funeral service held at the cemetery, shinasi dragoti, albanian minister of construction, and chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua delivered memorial speeches.

comrade chang pao-yu died on duty while directing the assembly of the antennas of the central albanian television station on september 27. the ministry of construction and the general department of radio-television of albania made public an obituary on the death of comrade chang pao-yu, praising him for his hard work and boundless sense of responsibility in work.

in accordance with a proposal of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania issued on september 28 a decree on conferring posthumously the title of "hero of socialist labour" on comrade chang pao-yu and held a ceremony of handing over the high decoration of "hero of socialist labour" at the hall of the presidium of the people's assembly on september 30.

the ceremony was attended by haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, spiro koleka, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, rita marko, chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions and vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly, abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly, and others.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

president haxhi lleshi and ambassador liu chen-hua spoke at the ceremony.

president lleshi warmly praised the friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples which, he said, is firm as steel and pure as crystal. he said: "it is lofty and eternal as our majestic mountains, for it is based on monolithic foundations of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, comrade lleshi expressed to the chinese party and government and to the family and relatives of comrade chang pao-yu his most sincere condolences.

after his speech, comrade lleshi handed over to ambassador liu chen-hua the high decoration of "hero of socialist labour" conferred on comrade chang pao-yu.

in his speech, ambassador liu chen-hua, on behalf of all chinese comrades working in albania, cordially thanked the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers. he said: "the presidium of the people's assembly of albania conferred the glorious title of albanian 'hero of socialist labour' on comrade chang pao-yu and held a solemn funeral service for him. this is another vivid and concrete expression of the great revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian parties, the two countries and the two peoples, an expression of the fraternal albanian people's feelings of proletarian internationalism for the chinese people. all this is a tremendous encouragement and education for all chinese comrades working in albania."

Comrades Fang Yi and Han Tsung-cheng Meet Albanian Ambassador to China to Express Thanks for Albania's Solemn Condolences on Comrade Chang Pao-yu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

fang yi, minister, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, met xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, yesterday to extend heartfelt thanks on behalf of the chinese party and government to the albanian party and government for commending and expressing solemn condolences for comrade chang pao-yu, a chinese technician who died at his post in albania.

during the conversation, minister fang yi said: the spirit of comrade chang pao-yu will encourage us to work still better so as to fulfil our proletarian internationalist duty even more satisfactorily.

among those present on the occasion were kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and wei yu-ming, a departmental deputy director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

Peking Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chang Pao-yu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

the central broadcasting administration held a solemn memorial meeting here this afternoon for comrade chang pao-yu who died at his post in albania.

attending the meeting were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy; and avni hakani, military attache of the embassy, and his wife. present were hanman hanku, albanian vice-minister of construction, and jani mino, vice-president of the state planning commission, who are now in peking for a visit. other albanian comrades in peking also attended.

chang pao-yu's father chang hung, his wife chia sru-lan, his daughter chang chun-ling and other relatives of his attended the meeting.

present were also fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ma wen-po, a leading member of the foreign ministry; liu chien-kung, leading member of the central broadcasting administration; and leading members of other departments concerned han tsung-cheng, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, chang tzu-liang, tai cheng-yuan, wang shou-jen, li lien-ching, wei yu-ming and ma yen-fu.

before the meeting albanian ambassador robo and his wife and others met cordially family members and other relatives of late comrade chang pao-yu.

the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of the fraternal unity and friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania. a slogan on the rostrum read: "long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and albania exclamation"

the speakers at the meeting were comrades liu chien-kung, fang yi and xhorxhi robo and comrade chang pao-yu's daughter chang chun-ling as well as comrade liang feng-tung, representative of the workers and staff of the factory to which late comrade chang pao-yu belonged.

in his speech, comrade liu chien-kung first thanked the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, the albanian party of labour and the albanian government and people for their high estimate of comrade chang pao-yu and the high honour they conferred on him.

comrade liu chien-kung said: comrade chang pao-yu and all the comrades working on the project were shown solicitous care by the albanian party of labour and the albanian government and people during their stay in albania. the albanian people's lofty proletarian internationalism has been a profound education for them. they deeply felt that every piece of work they had done was accomplished with the help of the albanian people. in line with chairman mao's teachings, comrade chang pao-yu carried out his bounden proletarian internationalist duty.

he continued: comrade chang pao-yu was born in a poor peasant family. he loved new china, had profound proletarian

feelings for the party and chairman mao and followed chairman mao in making revolution with whole-hearted devotion. in the course of the motherland's socialist revolution and construction work, he worked hard, feared neither hardship nor fatigue and always took up the heaviest task. he was twice cited as an outstanding worker and was admitted into the chinese communist party. he went to albania three times to carry out construction tasks. during his stay there he assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and modestly learned from the albanian people their revolutionary spirit and fine style of work nurtured by comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour. filled with internationalism he closely cooperated with the albanian comrades and fought shoulder to shoulder and forged close fraternal friendship with them.

liu chien-kung said: all the comrades of the central broadcasting administration will learn from comrade chang pao-yu with concrete action. we will hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, give prominence to proletarian politics, and do a better job in radio broadcasting and other work.

comrade fang yi pointed out in his speech: the chinese and albanian people have all along assisted, learned from and encouraged each other in the struggle against their common enemies and in the common cause of building socialism. the friendship between china and albania is daily growing stronger and their economic and technical co-operation is constantly developing as the two country's socialist revolution and construction advance. in albania, chinese technical and engineering personnel work side by side with their albanian comrades-in-arms like close brothers. they earnestly learn from the albanian comrades their valiant revolutionary spirit and their valuable experience in work. they have always received the meticulous care and the warm solicitous attention of the albanian party, government and people. we avail this opportunity to once again express our heartfelt thanks for all this.

comrade fang yi said: nurtured by mao tsetung thought, comrade chang pao-yu gave his precious life to the common cause of the chinese and albanian people. like comrade chang pao-yu, we will study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way and completely dedicate our lives to the service of the chinese people and the people of the world till the dying day. and like comrade chang pao-yu, we will take albania's socialist construction as our own and, closely co-operating with the albanian comrades and fighting shoulder to shoulder with them, make due contributions to further promoting the economic and technical co-operation between china and albania.

comrade robo said: faithfully following chairman mao's teachings, comrade chang pao-yu made light of travelling great distance to albania and his deeds there had closely linked the hearts of the chinese and albanian comrades. the high consciousness and selfless dedication he showed when he worked among albanian comrades left us a deep impression.

he said: comrade chang pao-yu, a member of the glorious chinese communist party and a "five-good fighter", has set an example for every albanian and every albanian party member by his heroic deeds and lofty sense of internationalism. this is a symbol of the eternal, immortal revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties, peoples and countries. our friendship has a solid foundation because it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

and has been forged by our two glorious parties and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. comrade chang pao-yu's death has added yet another cornerstone to reinforce the foundation of our great friendship.

comrade chang pao-yu's daughter chang chun-ling said: my father died at his post in albania. the albanian party of labour and government conferred on him the title of "hero of socialist labour". this is a high credit which the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha gave to my father and a great honour for our family. we all thank comrade enver hoxha. we all thank the albanian party of labour and government.

she said: i am chairman mao's little red soldier and i pledge to live up to the expectations of the uncles present. i will turn my sorrow into strength and firmly follow chairman mao's teachings and study well. when i grow up, i will strive to fulfil my father's ideals, be a good successor to the revolution and continue to finish the cause for which my father had worked.

on behalf of the workers of the factory where the late comrade had worked, liang feng-tung said at the meeting: we will work to fulfil comrade chang pao-yu's revolutionary aspirations, study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought diligently and in a living way, conscientiously remould our world outlook, display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and do our best to promote the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people.

the meeting ended with the band playing the "internationale".

Chinese Ambassador in Tirana Gives Reception for Visiting China Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 3, 1971)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception at the central house of the people's army here yesterday evening on the visit of the china dance drama troupe.

the reception was attended by abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; dhimiter shuteriqi, chairman of the albanian writers' and artists' union; arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence; ilo prifti, deputy chief of the political department of the people's army; vita admami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the party of labour; and siri carcani, head of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the reception was also attended by representatives of albanian art workers and commanders and fighters of the people's army.

ambassador liu chen-hua, head of the china dance drama troupe chou chiu-yen and minister thoma deliana spoke at the reception.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms of art circles gave performances at the reception. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the lasting revolutionary friendship between china and albania, to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and to the good health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

the reception was permeated throughout with an ardent atmosphere of great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Austria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi gave a reception in vienna on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

more than 500 guests were present at the reception. among them were bruno kreisky, the chancellor of the republic of austria; ernst eugen veselsky, secretary of state of chancellor's office; otto probst, third president of the national council; and felix slavik, mayor of vienna.

present also were bruno pittermann and rudolf salinger, noted figures of austria, high-ranking officers of bundeswehr, personages from mass organizations as well as from the economic, science, cultural and art, educational and press circles.

responsible members of the marxist-leninist party of austria and the austrian revolutionary workers association (marxist-leninist) were also present.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to austria, representatives of the trade bureau of the democratic people's republic of korea to austria, and representatives of chinese residents in austria also attended.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Charge d'Affaires Office in Britain Gives National Day Receptions

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 3, 1971)

pei chien-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires in britain, gave receptions here on september 30 and october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among those present at the reception on october 1 were lord drumalbyn, minister without portfolio, who attended the reception on behalf of the secretary-of-state of foreign and commonwealth affairs sir alec douglas-home; denis greenhill, permanent under-secretary of state of the foreign and commonwealth office; anthony grant, parliamentary under-secretary of the department of trade and industry; i.r. campbell, air vice-marshal; and high officials of the foreign and commonwealth office and the department of trade and industry.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to britain were also present.

present at the receptions on september 30 and october 1 were leading comrades of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), british friends of various circles as well as asian, african and latin american friends residing in britain.

the receptions proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

pei chien-chang also gave a reception on september 22 for the patriotic chinese residents in britain. over 500 chinese residents from london and other parts of the country attended the reception.

the chinese charge d'affaires office held a chinese photo exhibition in london to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the more than 200 photos on display were warmly welcomed by the visitors.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sofia, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to bulgaria chao chin gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were ianko zibukov, vice-minister of foreign trade of bulgaria, stoian siulemezov, chairman of the joint committee for sino-bulgarian scientific and technical cooperation, v. canev, director of the fifth

department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and friendly personages from various circles and overseas chinese in bulgaria.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to bulgaria.

ambassador chao chin gave a film reception on the evening of september 24 to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the people's republic of china. the colour film of the chinese modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan gave a reception in rangoon on the evening of october 1, warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a rangoon report.

among the more than 300 guests present were colonel hla han, minister for foreign affairs, minister for education and minister for health; hla hpone, deputy minister for foreign affairs; colonel chit khin, director, and lieutenant tin u, deputy director, of the military intelligence service of the ministry of defence; colonel kyaw htin, commander of the rangoon military district; other high-ranking officers and officials as well as well-known personages.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to burma.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ambassador chen chao-yuan also gave a national day reception yesterday evening for the chinese nationals in burma. a colour film of the revolutionary dance drama on contemporary themes "the red detachment of women" and a colour documentary "hungchi canal" were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian News Agency Warmly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

the news agency of kampuchea (aki) in an article on september 30 most warmly greeted the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article says: "on the occasion of the glorious national day of the people's republic of china, the cambodian people, together with all other revolutionary and progressive peoples of the world, extend the warmest congratulations to the fraternal chinese people with the greatest enthusiasm."

the article notes that 22 years ago, the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao tsetung, won victory in the chinese revolution after a tenacious, bitter and valiant struggle for decades and established the people's republic of china. it says, "this event marked an important turning point in china's history of several thousand years and ushered in an infinitely brilliant new era for china, an era in which the chinese people are the true masters of the country and grasp in their own hands the destiny of the nation. at the same time, it contributes to arousing the consciousness of the oppressed peoples and powerfully encourages the liberation movement of the asian, african and latin american peoples."

the article says, "since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people, with the spirit of independence, sovereignty and confidence in their own force, and under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, have in 22 years transformed the backward, 'poor and blank' china of the past into a country with modern industry, advanced agriculture, powerful national defence and developed culture, science and technology."

the article says by regarding the consciousness of people as an essential factor, china has stirred up the fervour of the chinese people renowned for their deligence, creativeness and heroism. this is a mighty force in china. this spirit has been further developed in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the past struggle of resistance against french colonialism and for national liberation, then the struggle for safeguarding peace and neutrality, and the current struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and for the national liberation of the fatherland, the cambodian people have always enjoyed the whole-hearted support of the chinese people, the article says. it adds: "the whole-hearted support and the tremendous, precious assistance of the chinese people constitute a great inspiration to the people and the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia in the war of resistance which they are waging without retreat or compromise till final victory. the cambodian people will bear in mind forever the support and assistance of the chinese people.

"under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and mr. khieu samphan

as deputy prime minister, the cambodian people firmly support the chinese people in their struggle to recover taiwan, a sacred and inalienable part of the people's republic of china, vigorously oppose the plot of u.s. imperialism to create 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan', and firmly support the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization and the security council together with the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from this organization and its special institutions."

the article says in conclusion, "the cambodian people pledge to do their best to strengthen the solidarity with the fraternal chinese people and make their share of contribution on the glorious front of anti-imperialist struggle, which rallies the indo-chinese peoples, the chinese, korean and all other revolutionary peoples of the world. may the militant friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples be consolidated and developed daily exclamation"

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 3, 1971)

huang hua, chinese ambassador to canada, gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. more than 450 guests attended the reception.

present were p. martin, leader of the canadian government in the senate; l. lamoureux, speaker of the house of commons; h.a. olson, minister of the agriculture department; otto e. lang, minister of the manpower and immigration department; justice w. judson, puisne judge of the supreme court; a.e. ritchie, under-secretary of state of external affairs; s.b. williams, deputy minister of the agriculture department; and other senators, parliament members and government officials.

present also were canadian friends from all walks of life and representatives of the patriotic overseas chinese in canada.

representatives of diplomatic missions in canada were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PR CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to Congo Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 2, 1971)

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, gave a reception here yesterday evening, warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were claude-ernest n'dalla, first secretary of the central committee of the congolese party of labour (p.c.t.), and his wife; elie-theophile itsouhou, member of the p.c.t. central committee and secretary of state in charge of social affairs in the ministry of social affairs, health and labour; joachim yhombi-opango, member of the p.c.t. central committee and chief of the general staff of the national people's army, and his wife.

among the more than 500 guests present were also matoumpa-pollo prosper, member of the p.c.t. central committee and commissioner of the administration in kouilou region; anatole kondho, member of the p.c.t. central committee and general secretary of the congolese trade unions confederation; lieutenants ndalla benjamin, ekou andre and assoua jean-pierre, and second-lieutenants bongou camille, moundelle benoit (commander of people's militia) and ikoko jean-baptiste, members of the p.c.t. central committee; ndebeka maxime, member of the p.c.t. central committee and director of the general board for cultural affairs; lecas atondi-monmondjo, member of the p.c.t. central committee, principal of the national school of administration and editor-in-chief of the weekly l'etumba; balla vital, member of the p.c.t. central committee and president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples; otou bernard and madame paka antoinette, members of the p.c.t. central committee; charles assemekang, president of the supreme court; captain pascal mouassiposso, commander of the land force; lieutenant niombella joseph, commander of the artillery; lieutenant louvouezo, commander of the air force; lieutenant n'dolou jacques, deputy commander of the airborne group; second-lieutenant kihoulou robert, commander of the navy; second-lieutenant henri kounba, deputy commander of the signal corps; and other high-ranking officials.

foreign diplomatic envoys here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. repeated toasts were proposed by both the hosts and guests to the chinese national day and the friendship between the two peoples.

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened here earlier. it was arranged by the chinese embassy.

representing the congolese government, louis-sylvain goma, minister of public works and transport, was present at the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition. more than 100 people were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

chinese ambassador to czechoslovakia tsung ke-wen gave a reception in prague on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were a. barcak, minister of foreign trade of czechoslovakia; j. pudlak, director of the presidential chancellery; j. cerni, vice-chairman of the federal assembly; k. kurka, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; m. krusak, vice-minister of foreign affairs; a. hloch, vice-minister of foreign trade; and personages from departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to czechoslovakia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

yueh liang, chinese ambassador to denmark, gave a reception on october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from copenhagen.

among the more than 300 guests attending the reception were torberoenne, permanent under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; t.v.a. oldernburg, chief of the ministry's political department; w.f. mcilquham, chief of the ministry's juridical department; p. groot, chief of the ministry's commercial department; s. ebbesen, chief of the ministry's press and information department and other high-ranking officials.

present also were g. pedersen, former president of the danish parliament, mrs. k.r. lauridsen, chairman of the danish association for cultural relations with china, and some other noted social figures.

b. scocozza, chairman of the danish communist league (m-l) also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in GDR Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berlin, Oct. 3, 1971)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the german democratic republic wang yu-pei gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were ewald moldt, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the g.d.r., gerhard nitzschke, vice-minister of foreign economy, robert alt, vice-president of the league for friendship among the peoples, kurt schneidewind, director of the fareast department of the g.d.r. foreign ministry, and officials of departments concerned.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to the g.d.r.

wang yu-pei held a reception yesterday evening for overseas chinese in the g.d.r. and west berlin.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen gave a reception in addis ababa on the evening of september 30 warmly to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the ethiopian capital.

among the 250 guests present at the reception were andargachew messai, former governor-general; yilma deressa, crown councillor; ketema yifru, minister of commerce, industry and tourism; seifu mahteme selassie, minister of education and fine arts; menassie haile, minister of foreign affairs; tesfaye gebre-egzy, minister of information; habte selassie tafesse, minister of state of commerce, industry and tourism; meba selassie alemu, vice-minister and head of press and information in his imperial majesty's private cabinet; teshome gebre mariam, vice-minister of mines; negusse habte wold, vice-minister of information; bekele indeshaw, vice-minister of commerce, industry and tourism; tekaligne gedamu, head of the planning commission.

present also at the reception were diplomatic envoys to ethiopia from various countries and officials of the general secretariat of the organization of african unity.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Finland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to finland shi tzu-ming gave a reception on the evening of october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from helsinki.

among the over 400 guests present at the reception were olavi j. mattila, acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of foreign trade, olavi salonen, minister of industry, pekka kuusi, minister of social affairs, jacob soderman, minister of justice, colonel general kaarlo olavi leinonen, commander-in-chief of the finnish defence forces, major general urpo levo, first aide-de-camp of the president, kalevi sorsa, chairman of the committee of foreign affairs of the parliament, richard totterman, state secretary of the foreign ministry, jussi saukkonen, chairman of the helsinki parliament, teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki and other high-ranking officers and officials as well as friendly personages from industrial, trade, cultural and other circles of the country.

matti kajantie, chairman, valto rasanen and tauno huotari, vice-chairmen of the finland-china society also attended.

present at the reception were also leading members of the helsinki marxist-leninist association.

diplomatic envoys from many countries also attended.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador to France Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to france huang chen gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. more than 1,600 guests attended the reception.

present at the reception were french prime minister jacques chaban-delmas; andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development; robert galley, minister of post and telecommunications; jean chamant, minister of transport and public works; leo hamon, secretary of state to the prime minister; jean delipkowski, secretary of state to the foreign minister; gabriel kasperet, secretary of state to the minister of industrial and scientific development; herve alphand, secretary general of the foreign ministry; jacques senard, chief of protocal of the foreign ministry; pierre laurent,

director general of cultural, scientific and technical relations of the foreign ministry; henri froment-meurice, director of the asian and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry; etienne manach, french ambassador to china; and other high-ranking officials of the french government.

also present were general jacques baeuvallet, secretary general of the general secretariat of national defence; rear-admiral jean tardy, vice-chief of general staff of the three services and representative of the chiefs of staff of france's three services.

present also were alain peyrefitte, head of the french parliamentary delegation which has visited china and chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly; edgar faure and pierre mendes-france, former french premiers.

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government delegation now on a friendly visit in france, and all members of the delegation attended the reception.

present at the reception were also nguyen minh vy, deputy head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam; dinh ba thi, acting head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam; dr. ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia now in paris; and former prime minister of thailand pridi banomyong.

diplomatic envoys and representatives of many countries to france also attended the reception.

professor charles bettelheim, chairman of the national executive committee of the france-china friendship society, and other leading members of the society, as well as noted french personages of various circles attended the reception.

at the reception, ambassador huang chen and pai hsiang-kuo had a friendly conversation with jacques chaban-delmas and other distinguished french guests. they expressed wishes for the steady growth of the good relations between china and france. french friendly personages of various circles and envoys of many countries to france present at the reception extended warm congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese embassy in france gave a reception this [illegible] afternoon for chinese residents in france and in other countries and areas. more than 800 patriotic chinese residents in france and from belgium and other countries and areas attended the reception.

Delegation of Committee of Women's Action of France Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

the 22-member delegation of the committee of women's action of france led by mme. claire leclerc, national president of the committee, left here by plane today on a visit to other parts of china before going home.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of the organizations concerned, including chang yao, lin chen, nan kuang-yen and chu kun.

the delegation arrived in china on september 26. it visited kwangchow and peking and was warmly welcomed by the local people.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Ambassador to Hungary Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to hungary li chin-hsien gave a reception here on the evening of october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present were varga gaborne, vice-chairman of the hungarian national assembly; biro jozsef, minister of foreign trade; puja frigyes, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; rosta endre, director of the bureau for cultural relations with foreign countries; major general dekany laszlo, deputy head of the general logistics department of hungarian people's army; major general horvath janos, head of the military engineering technical academy; and personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to hungary attended the reception.

overseas chinese in hungary were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to India Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

huang ming-ta, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in india, gave a reception in new delhi on the evening of october 1 to warmly mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a new delhi report.

present on the occasion were t.n. kaul, foreign secretary, p.n. menon, secretary, ahmed, joint secretary, and v.v. paranjpe, director of east asia division, of the indian ministry of external affairs; lieutenant general r.s. noronha, second deputy chief of staff of the army, and the director of army intelligence.

present also were pandit sundarlal, former president of the india-china friendship association; t.d. ranga ramanujam, president of the table tennis federation of india; and other well-known personages.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to india were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping gave a reception on the evening of october 1 in warm celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

more than 540 guests attended the reception. among them were antonio giolitti, minister of the budget; silvio gava, minister of industry and commerce; angelo salizzoni, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, attending on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs; mario pedini, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; aldo venturini, under-secretary of the ministry of posts and telecommunications; roberto gaja, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; simone gatto, vice-president of the senate; cleilo darida, mayor of rome; high-ranking officers of the navy, army and air force and members of parliament.

other guests at the reception were vittorino colombo, president of the institute for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china; responsible personages of the italy-china association and other prominent figures.

diplomatic envoys of many countries to italy were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on the evening of october 2, ambassador shen ping gave a reception for chinese residents in italy.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China's National Day Marked in Tokyo, Osaka

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

people of various circles in tokyo and osaka have held grand rallies warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to tokyo reports. the rallies voiced strong opposition to the reactionary sato government's hostile policy toward china and demanded the early restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

over 1,500 tokyo workers and people of other circles took part in the rally held on the evening of october 1 at shimizudani park. addressing the rally, akira iwai, secretary general of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, denounced the sato government for stubbornly plotting to create "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan". this revealed its hostility toward china. "in japan today," iwai said, "voices calling for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations are rising even in the economic circles and the liberal democratic party. it is only eisaku sato and a handful of his followers who have become isolated. we must make more strenuous efforts for the overthrow of the sato cabinet and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations".

tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party, pointed out in his speech that under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have won tremendous victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china in the midst of these victories. he noted that china is marching in big strides towards a brilliant future.

narita said: "the japan socialist party firmly upholds the spirit of its late chairman, inejiro asanuma, that 'u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the japanese and chinese peoples', and will make further efforts to overthrow the sato cabinet, realise the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and the complete return of okinawa, oppose u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and build a peaceful, neutral and prosperous japan."

tomitaro kaneda, vice-chairman of sohyo; takeshi mori, standing director of the japan table tennis association; ichiro watanabe, diet member of the komei party; and chen kun-wang, vice-president of the tokyo association of chinese residents, also spoke at the rally.

the rally wound up with the unanimous adoption of a resolution demanding the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, opposing the okinawa "reversion" agreement and calling for the overthrow of the sato government.

after the rally, the participants staged a demonstration in high spirits in downtown tokyo in spite of rain. the marchers were led by streamers inscribed with slogans: "celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, strengthen the friendship and unity between the japanese and chinese peoples exclamation" "u.s. imperialism get out of asia exclamation" "overthrow the sato government exclamation" "smash the okinawa reversion agreement, oppose japanese militarism exclamation" and "abrogate the japan-chiang treaty, immediately restore japan-china diplomatic relations exclamation" the demonstrators repeatedly shouted slogans and were warmly welcomed and supported by tokyo citizens.

over 2,000 people of various circles in osaka held a mammoth rally at the nakanoshima public hall on the evening of september 30. miyoji hiragaki, secretary general of the osaka district general council of trade unions, and chimi baba, president of the osaka housewives' association, presided over the rally. when the chairman of the rally extended greetings to chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the 700 million chinese people on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, thunderous applause burst out in the packed hall.

yoshiyuki chosa, secretary general of the osaka prefectural people's congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and chairman of the osaka district general council of trade unions; isao nishikaze, representative of the osaka committee of the japan socialist party; kiyomi nakanishi, secretary general of the osaka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and mitsuaki gibo, representative of the okinawa prefectural council for the return of okinawa to japan, addressed the rally. they unanimously denounced the sato government for its anti-china policy and revival of militarism in japan. they pledged to fight vigorously for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, the prevention of the ratification of the okinawa "reversion" agreement and the overthrow of the sato government.

a representative of the osaka association of chinese residents was invited to address the rally.

congratulatory messages from the kansai group of the national council for the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations, governor of osaka prefecture ryoichi kuroda and mayor of osaka kaoru chuma were read at the rally.

amidst thunderous applause, a resolution was adopted expressing the will of the osaka people of all circles to unite and bring about a high tide in the movement for japan-china friendship and restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. it expresses their demand for the abrogation of the "japan-chiang treaty" and their call for the smashing of the okinawa "reversion" agreement and the immediate overthrow of the sato government.

the rally proceeded from beginning to end in a warm atmosphere of militant solidarity between the japanese and chinese peoples. a chinese documentary "hungchi canal" was shown and chinese songs and dances were performed by young chinese nationals at the rally.

Peking Opening Ceremony for Japanese Ballet Group's Performances in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

an opening ceremony was held here this evening for the famous japanese matsuyama ballet group's performances in china. the japanese artists presented the revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, attended the ceremony.

attending the ceremony on invitation were japanese friends in peking:

kenzo nakajima, mrs. nakajima, torao miyagawa and members of the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association;

hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki and members of the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and

kinkazu saionji, mrs. saionji and other japanese friends.

the opening ceremony was held at tienchiao theatre. a huge streamer hung in the theatre was inscribed: "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people exclamation"

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and masao shimizu, head of the japanese matsuyama ballet group, spoke at the ceremony.

on behalf of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-japan friendship association and all chinese comrades present, wang kuo-chuan extended cordial greetings and warm welcome to the friends in the japanese ballet group.

wang kuo-chuan said: u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries are now trying to create public opinion for stepping up the revival of japanese militarism. surrounded by reactionary culture, the matsuyama ballet group has adhered to a revolutionary orientation in literature and art and made important achievements in creating a revolutionary national ballet. we should conscientiously learn from its valuable revolutionary spirit.

he added: the current performance tour of china by the matsuyama ballet group will certainly make a new contribution to enhancing the militant friendship between the people of the two countries and promoting their cultural exchange. we sincerely wish the matsuyama ballet group success in their china performances.

he said that the chinese people and the chinese literary and art workers, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, firmly support the japanese people and the japanese literary and art workers in their just struggle. together with the japanese people, they are determined to carry struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end.

masao shimizu said: since our arrival in china, we have been accorded a heart-warming reception and welcome. we regard this welcome as an expression of friendship for the japanese people who are fighting for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and as a cordial encouragement to the revolutionary people of japan who are waging struggles against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism which has revived under its aegis.

he said: the tremendous victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself has greatly encouraged the japanese people in their struggle. it is a vital task for us to wage struggles against the japanese modern revisionist line on literature and art. we have always drawn inspiration from our chinese comrades in developing revolutionary literature and art in the course of this struggle. we are determined to act as cogs and wheels in the japanese people's struggle for liberation.

the matsuyama ballet group is a progressive japanese art group long familiar to the chinese audience. its performance tours of china in 1958 and 1964 left fine memories and indelible impressions on the chinese people. full of revolutionary spirit, the excellent performance this evening by the artists of the ballet group won warm applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, the orchestra played the revolutionary song "people of the world are sure to win". kuo mo-jo, wu teh, wang kuo-chuan and others, together with kenzo nakajima, masao shimizu, and deputy head of the ballet group mikiko matsuyama and others went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance. the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the artists with a basket of flowers.

during the interval of the performance, kuo mo-jo, wu teh, wang kuo-chuan and others met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama, secretary general of the matsuyama ballet group norio shirato, and leading dancers of the ballet group.

also attending the opening ceremony and the performance were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including liu hsien-chuan, li yao-wen, ting kuo-yu, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, yu li-chun, chao cheng-hung, ting hsueh-sung, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, liu hsi-lin and chang shu-yuan.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei gave a reception in kuwait city on the evening of october 1 warmly to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from kuwait.

more than 100 guests were present, including minister of state for cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister abdul aziz husain, minister of public works hammoud nusuf, minister of wakfs and islamic affairs rashed el farhan, foreign under-secretary rached al-rached, under-secretary of labour and social affairs abdul aziz mahmoud, members of the national assembly, senior government officials and noted figures from various circles.

diplomatic envoys from various countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Laos Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Oct. 4, 1971)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the kingdom of laos kuo ying gave a reception here on the evening of october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were outhong souvannavong, president, and tiao singkham, vice president, of the king's council of the kingdom of laos; leuam insisienmay, vice-premier and minister of national education, fine arts, sports and youth; pheng phongsavan, minister of interior and social relief and acting minister of foreign affairs; sisoumang sisaleumsak, minister of post and tele-communications and of public health; and other high-ranking officials and officers.

present also were thao sotn phetrasy, representative of the lao patriotic front in vientiane; noted personalities in laos, as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in vientiane.

on the evening of october 2, charge d'affaires ad interim kuo ying held a reception for the chinese residents in laos to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial on september 29 enthusiastically hailing the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial said, "october 1 this year is the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the malayan people extend their warmest congratulations to the heroic chinese people."

the editorial added, "the people's republic of china was brought into being by the chinese people through the barrel of a gun under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat." it said, "the victory of the chinese people is a great victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a great victory of mao tsetung thought."

it noted, "in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the communist party of china and the chinese people under the guidance of the brilliant thesis of chairman mao on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have waged fierce struggles against the class enemies inside and outside the party and at home and abroad in the political, economic, military and cultural fields. having carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and revolutionary policies, the chinese people have incessantly repulsed rabid attacks of the class enemy and attained brilliant earth-shaking victories, making socialist china ever stronger with each passing day."

it continued, "the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution initiated in 1966 and led personally by chairman mao defeated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, thoroughly shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi, and smashed the fond dream of imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries to restore capitalism in china, thus further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat politically, ideologically, economically and organizationally. revolution has promoted production, work and preparation against war. the chinese people have gained new successes one after another on all fronts including industry, agriculture, culture, education, science and technology.

"a series of chairman mao's important instructions on the consolidation and building of the party made during the great proletarian cultural revolution have theoretically armed the party members. the holding of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, which is of epoch-making significance, demonstrates the unprecedented unity of the chinese communist party and people based on mao tsetung thought. tremendous achievements have been made in the movement for the consolidation and building of the party in the past year.

"the chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and holding ever higher the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and proletarian internationalism, are making still greater contributions

to the cause of liberation of mankind. socialist china is an impregnable base of the world revolution. chairman mao's revolutionary diplomatic line has won big victories and the international prestige of the people's republic of china is rising."

the editorial said, "the present situation is geting more and more favourable to the revolution and unfavourable to counter-revolution. in his solemn may 20 statement last year, chairman mao points out: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.'

"at present, the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys is surging. the three indochinese peoples are winning still greater victories in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and so are the southeast asian peoples in their revolutionary armed struggle. africa and latin america are seething. the struggle of the asian peoples against the revival of japanese militarism is gaining momentum and the struggle against the u.s.-soviet overlords is developing vigorously. the revolutionary mass movement of the people in the united states and other capitalist countries is rising in tempestuous waves. the policies of u.s. imperialism and its followers to isolate and blockade china have gone bankrupt completely. the economic and financial crisis in the capitalist world is aggravating. imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries find the going tougher and tougher with each passing day."

the editorial said in conclusion, "while celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the malayan people are victoriously and unswervingly advancing with full confidence along the revolutionary path opened up by chairman mao, the path of using the countryside to surround the cities and to seize political power by armed force. we will hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and fight to the end together with the great chinese people and the people of the world for the accomplishment of our new democratic revolution and for the overthrow of imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries exclamation"

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

chinese ambassador to mongolia hsu wen-yi gave a reception in ulan bator on october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were yondondyn ochir, minister of foreign trade of mongolia; dashin adilbish, chairman of the executive committee of the union of mongolian peace and friendship organizations; daram yondondyn, vice-minister of foreign affairs; gurzhab tuvan, chairman of the mongolia-chinese friendship association; and responsible members of the ministry of foreign affairs, ministry of foreign trade, and peace and friendship organizations.

diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to mongolia were also present.

on the evening of september 27, ambassador hsu wen-yi gave a film reception at which the colour film of the chinese modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" was shown.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 2, 1971)

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, gave a reception here yesterday evening to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

their majesties king mahendra bir bikram shah deva and queen ratna rajya lakshmi devi shah, his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah deva and other members of the royal family attended the reception.

present also were kirti nidhi bista, prime minister and minister of foreign, finance, general administration, defence and royal palace affairs; ratna bahadur bista, chief justice of the supreme court; rajeswar devkota, chairman of the national panchayat; shambhu prasad gyawali, minister of home, panchayat, law and justice; ranganath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council; state ministers and assistant ministers and other high-ranking government officials.

former prime ministers tanka prasad acharya, k. i. singh and surya bahadur thapa also attended the reception.

general sinha bahadur basnyat, commander-in-chief of the royal army and other high-ranking officers were also present.

among the more than 600 nepalese friends present were poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association; and siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council.

diplomatic envoys of various countries, representatives of overseas chinese and representatives of the chinese technical teams working in nepal were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Nepalese Journalist Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

barun shumsher rana, editor-in-chief of "the rising nepal" of nepal, arrived in peking by air today on a friendly visit to china.

he was met at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li chin-hua.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to the Netherlands Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

li mao-tai, charge d'affaires a.i. of the office of the charge d'affaires of china in the netherlands, gave a reception in the hague on september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from the hague.

among the more than 300 guests attending the reception were m. de niet jr., president of the first chamber of the parliament; t.e. westerterp, state secretary of foreign affairs; g. beelaerts van blokland, acting general secretary, and director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and some other government officials.

v.g.m. marijnen, burgomaster of the hague and sidnay j. van den bergh, president of the netherlands council for trade promotion were also present.

present also were diplomatic envoys from many countries to the netherlands and representatives of the overseas chinese residing in the country.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the office of the chinese charge d'affaires also gave a reception on october 1 for the overseas chinese residing in the netherlands. about 300 overseas chinese attended the reception.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception and Banquet for Chinese Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception here this evening for chinese comrades-in-arms. the korean colour documentary "the friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people", which was shown on the occasion, records the visit to korea of the chinese party and government delegation last july and shows how the delegation joined the korean people in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

after the film reception, ambassador hyun jun keuk gave a banquet for the chinese comrades-in-arms.

attending the film reception and banquet were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the departments concerned, including wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, li yao-wen, fang yi, chen chieh, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, chai cheng-wen and liu chun.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and ma jang ok and yu song jin, counsellors, of the korean embassy in peking, and others were present.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and vice-premier li hsien-nien made heart-warming, friendly speeches.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the visit to korea of the chinese party and government delegation during the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was a tremendous contribution to further consolidating the militant friendship and fraternal unity forged between the korean and chinese people in the flames of protracted revolutionary struggles.

he said: the grand celebrations held in the two countries last july to mark the treaty anniversary demonstrated once again the strong determination of the two parties, two governments and two peoples of korea and china to unite at all times and work together to thoroughly smash any aggression by the enemy, so as to reliably defend the security of the two countries and the fruits of their revolutions and safeguard peace in asia and the world in face of the increasingly intense aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism and revived japanese militarism.

the ambassador continued: the inveterate enemies of the korean and chinese people -- the u.s. imperialist

aggressors, the japanese militarists who are rising again under the aegis of u.s. imperialism, and their lackeys -- are most afraid of the unbreakable militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese people, the powerful revolutionary anti-imperialist forces in asia, and are plotting to undermine it.

he said: u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism would only end in destruction, should they dare to launch a new war against the korean and chinese people.

ambassador hyun jun keuk declared: the people of our country will, as always, stand firm at the eastern outpost of socialism and, in close unity with the chinese people, fight on resolutely to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors out of south korea and taiwan, smash the aggressive designs of the japanese militarists against korea and china, and expedite the victory of the socialist cause of the two countries and the world revolution.

at the end of his speech, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: we sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung still greater success in the struggle to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth congress of the communist party of china.

in his speech vice-premier li hsien-nien said: in the historic days of last july when the chinese and korean people warmly and with grandeur celebrated the tenth anniversary of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the chinese party and government delegation visited our friendly neighbour korea and was accorded a very warm welcome and hospitality by the workers' party of korea, the korean government and the fraternal korean people. every comrade on our delegation was deeply impressed by the ardent fraternal friendship of the korean people for the chinese people. in particular, comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people, showed us every concern. he received, feted and had very cordial conversations with us. all this touched us to the heart.

vice-premier li hsien-nien continued: during our visit to korea, we saw with our own eyes the brilliant achievements the heroic korean people had made in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of comrade premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea. the korean people are full of vigour and enthusiasm in successfully fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea. maintaining high revolutionary vigilance at all times, they have conducted tit-for-tat struggles against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and reliably safeguarded the fruit of their socialist revolution. all this has left us a profound impression. the chinese people are proud to have such staunch comrades-in-arms as the heroic korean people. we whole-heartedly wish the korean people new and tremendous success in the socialist revolution and construction.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: the friendship between the people of china and korea was founded and has been fostered personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung. the chinese people highly treasure their revolutionary friendship and militant unity with the korean people. we will, as always, firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and

japanese militarism and for the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland. we are convinced that the friendship and unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea will be further strengthened and developed in an all-round way on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Friendship Gathering Held at Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm to Celebrate China's National Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 3, 1971)

a friendship gathering was held yesterday at the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

invited there were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea and staff members of the embassy.

li un sop, vice-chairman of the korean south pyongan provincial people's committee, li gae song, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, chang gong chon, secretary of sunan county committee of the korean worker's party, and hundreds of farmers attended the gathering.

a letter from the members of the farm to the peking honghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was read at the gathering.

chinese and korean revolutionary songs and dances were performed by the farm's amateur art workers.

the gathering proceeded in a militant and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

after the gathering, the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm gave a banquet for the chinese comrades-in-arms. in their speeches, both han chi so, chairman of the cooperative farm, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador, warmly praised the great victories won by the chinese and korean peoples in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. they expressed the wish that the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples cemented in their common struggles against u.s. imperialism and japanese reactionaries will be continuously consolidated and developed.

Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit of Korean Journalists' Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

_____ hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the korean embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean journalists' delegation led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency.

attending the banquet were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chang chi-chih, leading member of the hsinhua news agency; and shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

comrades kim song gol and chang chi-chih made enthusiastic friendly speeches at the banquet which was alive with expressions of revolutionary comradeship-in-arms.

in his speech comrade kim song gol said: it is more than 50 days since we with rejoicing set foot on the soil of our friendly neighbour china. during this visit we have found and heard how highly our chinese comrades value the achievements made by the korean people in both revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and how firmly they pledge their support and solidarity for our people in their just struggle to drive u.s. imperialism out of south korea and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland. we have also seen that the chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have brought the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle into play and made great achievements in strengthening their national economic power and defence. in particular, our visits to shaoshan, the home village of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people, and to yenan, heartland of the chinese revolution, have left us deep impressions. we sincerely hope that the fraternal chinese people, armed with mao tsetung thought, further tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and holding high the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, will make new big achievements in the struggle to strengthen their national economic power and defence and to liberate taiwan province, sacred territory of the people's republic of china.

comrade kim song gol said: the visit has made us keenly aware of the fact that the friendship and unity of the korean and chinese people personally founded and fostered by our people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung is so great, so consolidated. we are convinced that this militant friendship and unity of the people of our two countries will become still more consolidated and developed in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

in his speech comrade chang chi-chih said: the visit to china of the korean journalists' delegation led by comrade director kim song gol has brought to the chinese people and journalists korea's valuable experience in the socialist

revolution, socialist construction and journalism. this has greatly encouraged the masses of the chinese people and made new positive contributions to strengthening the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea.

comrade chang chi-chih said: the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people founded and fostered personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it is sealed in blood in the protracted struggles against the common enemies and is unbreakable. when you are back in your country, comrades, please convey our high respects and best regards to the people, the officers and men of the people's army and all the journalists of korea.

comrade chang chi-chih said: the korean people and korean journalist comrades-in-arms may rest assured that the chinese people and journalists have been and will always remain your close brothers and reliable comrades-in-arms. no matter what storms may arise in the world, the chinese people and journalists will, as always, unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal korean people and journalists.

also attending the banquet were leading members of peking press organizations and other organizations concerned, including comrades chang tzu-liang, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, liao chu-chiang, chang cheng-teh, teng kang, ting hsi-lin, chen chu, tsao ke-chiang, chu kai-yin, tu wan-jung, shih wei, chang chang-hai and hsu kai-hsun.

present were members of the korean journalists' delegation kim ung taek, choe won uk, choe sun dan, sung du pyo, kim gwang sop, cha ung su and hong hyon jong, and om tae ryong, peking correspondent of the korean central news agency and "rodong sinmun".

Korean Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

the journalists' delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea headed by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, left here for home by train this afternoon after winding up its friendly visit to china. the delegation is laden with the profound friendship of the chinese people and journalists for the korean people and journalists.

present at the railway station to give the delegation a warm send-off were leading members of the peking press circles and organizations concerned chang chi-chih, shih hsiao-hua, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, tai cheng-yuan, chang tzu-liang, liao chu-chiang, ting hsi-lin, chen chu, tsao ke-chiang, teng kang, kuo hsuen-liang, shih wei, tu wan-jung, hu chi-kun, yao yuan-fang and hsu shih-hsun, and more than five hundred revolutionary people of the peking press circles.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk; ma jang ok, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking; and om tae ryong, correspondent of the k.c.n.a. and "rodong sinmun" stationed in peking.

today the peking railway station resounded with the beatings of drums and gongs. over the platform red flags fluttered in the breeze, the place was filled with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people. when delegation leader kim song gol and the other korean comrades-in-arms, accompanied by chang chi-chin, shih shao-hua and other comrades, bid farewell to the well-wishers, the crowds waved bouquets and shouted slogans to give them a warm send-off.

Chinese Men's Basketball and Women's Volleyball Teams Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 3, 1971)

the chinese men's basketball and women's volleyball teams with kung shu-hsiang as leader and shih hsiao and fu sheng-tsai as deputy leaders returned here by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

greeting them at the railway station were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, tsao ke-chiang, lu ting, tsou po-hsien, wei chun-lin and chin chi-hsiang, and basketball and volleyball players.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were also present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of norway, gave a reception in oslo on the evening of october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from that city.

among the more than 400 guests present at the reception were trygve bratteli, norwegian prime minister; ragnar christiansen, minister for finance; thorstein treholst, minister for agriculture; roiv einar ryssdal, president of the supreme court; lieutenant general r.r. eriksen, army chief of staff; brynjulf bull, mayor of oslo; and other high-ranking officials as well as norwegian friends of various circles and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to norway.

present also were responsible members of the marxist-leninist front of norway, the marxist-leninist study and working group of norway and the socialist youth league

(marxist-leninist) of norway; and esther bergerud, chairman of the norway-china friendship association.

present also were chou hua-min, leader of the chinese government trade delegation now on a friendly visit in norway and vice-minister of foreign trade, and all members of the delegation.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to poland yao kuang gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were andrzij benesz, vice-marshal of the national assembly of the people's republic of poland; j. zyrek, vice-minister of foreign affairs; marian dmochowski, vice-minister of foreign trade; stefan perkowicz, deputy minister of shipping; j. knothe, vice-minister of forestry and the timber industry; lieutenant general zygmunt huszcza, garrison commander of the warsaw military area of the polish people's army; lieutenant general w. czyzewski, commander of the security forces of the polish people's army; colonel s. piwacinski, commander of the warsaw city garrison; as well as personages from science, art and cultural and press circles and other friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to poland were also present. overseas chinese in poland also attended.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were hussein kulmie afrah, vice-president of the somali supreme revolutionary council (src) and secretary of state for interior; and mohamed ali samater, vice-president of src, secretary of state for defence and commander of the somali national army.

among the more than 450 guests were also mohamed sheikh osman, member of src and secretary of state for public works; mohamoud miree musa, member of src and attorney general; faran wais dullen, member of src; ahmed mohamed farah, member of src and secretary of state for post and telegraph; mohamed omar ges, osman mohamed ghelle and abdul kadir haji monamed, members of src; abdul hamid ali yussuf, head of the secretariat of src; mohamed burraleh, secretary of state for mining and water resources; mohamed adan scek, secretary of state for health; ahmed mohamed mohamoud, secretary of state for planning and coordination; mahmoud yusuf weirah, secretary of state for finance; abdulaziz nur hersi, secretary of state for transport; as well as other somali officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to somalia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

somali friends enthusiastically praised the great achievements gained by the chinese people in the past 22 years under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao and warmly praised the steady growth of friendship between the somali and chinese peoples and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 3, 1971)

wang tung, chinese ambassador to sweden, gave a reception at the chinese embassy here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were alva myrdal, sweden's acting minister of foreign affairs and minister without portfolio; rune johansson, minister of industry; ingemund bengtsson, minister of agriculture; hjalmar mehr, governor of stockholm province and member of the municipal council of stockholm; and high-ranking officers of the swedish navy, army and air force.

present also were kurt lundgren, skold peter matthis and sigyn meder, responsible members of the central committee of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden; jan myrdal, chairman, and johan mannerheim, vice-chairman, of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

present also were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to sweden.

among the more than 500 people present at the reception were also friends from the swedish industrial, commercial cultural and press circles; friends from asia, africa and latin america; and patriotic chinese residents in sweden.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang gave a reception in berne on the evening of october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a berne report.

more than 500 guests attended the reception. among them were rene keller, head of international organizations section of the federal political department (foreign ministry); charles -albert wetterwald, chief of the protocal service of the department; philippe clerc, vice director of the general office of the federal military department; james thiebaud, responsible person of the light mechanized unit; and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as people from various circles.

present also were diplomatic envoys of many countries to switzerland, part of the personnel of the friendly swiss organization "connaissance de chine", and representatives of the chinese residents in switzerland.

on the evening of september 29, hsu ching-mei, consul of the chinese consulate general in geneva, also gave a national day reception, at which more than 400 people were present. among them were fernand corbat, chairman of the state parliament of geneva; paul galland, director of the office of the state of geneva; and responsible persons of other state and municipal governments. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to switzerland and friends of various circles in geneva were also present. present also were marcel naville, president of the international committee of the red cross, who visited china recently; members of the "connaissance de chine" and the "people and culture"; and patriotic overseas chinese.

chinese ambassador chen chih-fang was also present.

the two receptions proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Government Delegation of Economic Planning Experts Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

the tanzanian government delegation of economic planning experts on a study tour led by e.a. mulokozi, principal secretary of the ministry of economic affairs and development planning, arrived here yesterday after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, and left here for home via kwangchow by air today.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned lu hsuen-chien and yu chin-chi.

present were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Union Holds National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Moscow, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to the soviet union liu hsin-chuan gave a reception here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were n.n. rodionov, vice-minister of foreign affairs, n. smeliakov, vice-minister of foreign trade, colonel general a.n. komarovsky, vice-minister of defence, and responsible members of departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries to the soviet union attended the reception.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to Arab Republic of Yemen Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Oct. 3, 1971)

chinese ambassador to the arab republic of yemen (y.a.r.) wang jo-chieh gave a reception at the embassy here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 300 guests present were mohsin al einy, premier and foreign minister of y.a.r.; abdulla ben hussein al ahmar, president of the consultative assembly; colonel mohammed al eriani, deputy supreme commander of the armed forces; colonel hussein al maswari, chief of the general staff of the armed forces; lieutenant colonel ibrahim al hamdi, deputy premier; abdel salam sabrah, adviser to the republican council; other high-ranking officials and officers as well as friendly personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to sanaa were present. also present were representatives of the chinese technical personnel and the chinese medical team working in yemen.

ambassador wang jo-chieh and premier einy spoke at the reception.

ambassador wang jo-chieh warmly praised the profound friendship between the peoples of china and yemen. he said,

"the chinese people deeply thank the yemeni people for their sympathy with and support to the chinese revolutionary struggle. they deeply thank the yemeni people and government for the efforts they have made in developing the friendly relations between our two countries, and deeply thank the y.a.r. government for her just stand of supporting the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and opposing 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan' or any similar absurdities."

in his speech, premier einy warmly praised the chinese revolution and the traditional friendship and sincere relations between the yemeni and chinese peoples. "in the darkest days," he said, "the chinese people have proved that they are friends of yemen."

on the restoration to china of her legitimate seat in the united nations, he said, "i believe that the whole world knows that there is only one china."

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

salem robaya ali, chairman of presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on september 30, extending most sincere congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the friendly people's republic of china, i, in the name of myself and my colleagues in the presidential council, and on behalf of the people and government of the people's democratic republic of yemen, extend to you the most sincere congratulations and best wishes. i wish you good health and happiness and the great chinese people bigger victory and success.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 2, 1971)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a reception at the chinese embassy here on the evening of september 30 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the over 400 people present on the occasion were krste crvenkovski, vice-president of the presidential council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia; mika spiljak, president of the council of nationalities of the federal assembly; rudi kolak, president of the federal chamber of economy; anton vratusa, member of the federal executive council and acting federal state secretary for foreign affairs; bosko dimitrijevic, member of the federal executive council and federal state secretary for economy; vuko dragasevic, member of the federal executive council and federal state secretary for labour and social welfare; boris snuderl, member of the federal executive council; stojan milenkovic, vice-president of the federal chamber of economy; jaksa petric, acting under-secretary of the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs; viteslav vanicek, under-secretary of the federal state secretariat for foreign trade; colonel general ivan dolnicar, colonel general petar babic, vice-admiral branko mamula and lieutenant general dane petkovski, assistant federal state secretaries for national defence; tedosije glisic and atanas ikonomovski, assistant federal state secretaries for foreign trade; nebojsa trkulja, assistant federal state secretary for economy; dusan vejinovic, president of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; miroslav prelic, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation; dura mesterovic, president of the yugoslav red cross society; other government officials and friendly personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to yugoslavia were also present.

vice-president krste crvenkovski and ambassador tseng tao had a long, friendly conversation at the reception.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the occasion. the hosts and guests proposed toasts repeatedly to the continued development of friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 2, 1971)

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen gave a reception here yesterday to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 400 guests present at the reception were zambian vice-president m.m. chona; chief justice brian doyle; minister of state for development, planning and national guidance alexander chikwanda; district governors and high-ranking government officials as well as zambian friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to zambia and african freedom-fighters here were also present.

representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel in zambia were present on the occasion.

at the receotion, vice-president chona handed over to the chinese ambassador a message of greetings from president kaunda to chairman mao. on benalf of president kaunda, the united national independence party, the government and people of zambia, he expressed warm congratulations on the chinese national day.

in his speech, the vice-president said that under the leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people had achieved liberation and in the past 22 years since liberation they have united around chairman mao and safeguarded the fruits of revolution. he said, "the zambian people should learn from china on this point. of course, the chinese people should also learn from the zambian people. we must learn from each other."

vice-president chona said that the zambian government will do its best by all diplomatic ways and means to restore china's legitimate seat in the united nations. he stressed that taiwan is an inalienable part of china. the reactionary chiang kai-shek clique should be kicked out of the united nations and the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations should be restored.

in his speech, ambassador chin li-chen spoke of the achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao in the past 22 years. he continued, "in the past seven years, under the leadership of president kaunda and holding high the banner of opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism, the zambian people have won great victories in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, in uprooting the colonial economic forces and in building their motherland."

he said, "the noble spirit displayed by the zambian government and people led by president kaunda in persevering in self-reliance, defying brute force and upholding justice in international affairs has won the respect and admiration of the world people."

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

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